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W. F. BIAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS:

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE YOKE THROWN OFF.

Resignation of Col. Forney.

Journalistic Independence Better Than a Fat Office.

Look Out for Another "Halt!"

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 11, 1872.

The resignation of Collector Forney excites great comment here. The first difference between Forney and the President arose from representations to the former that he was expected in his newspaper to oppose McClure strongly and support Gray in the late contest in Philadelphia. This Forney absolutely refused to do in the style it was demanded that he should. Those who were in consultation with Colonel Forney while here, give out that his resignation indicates open hostility to Gen. Grant on the part of one class of Pennsylvania politicians.

Before leaving to-night, Col. Forney gave his friends the following among other reasons for resigning: "He feels that it is time to cry 'Halt!' once more to the desperate men who are trying to use the name of Gen. Grant to keep them in or to help them to offices. He believes in the conciliation of the old, dissatisfied anti-slavery leaders of the country. He pleads for good relations between Grant and Sumner, between Grant and Greeley, Grant and Fenton, and insists that what Mr. Lincoln did with more dissatisfied with his administration, Gen. Grant ought to do with men dissatisfied with his."

By Associated Press.

COL. FORNEY'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, February 11—The following letter was handed to the President this afternoon by a friend of Colonel Forney:

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Dear Sir: When you did me the honor to tender me the appointment of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, I accepted it most reluctantly, because I apprehended it would seriously interfere with my business, and with my habits of independence as a journalist. Ten months experience have so entirely confirmed this impression that I find myself constrained to send you this my resignation of office, to take effect on the first of March next. I shall then return to my profession, as a far more congenial field of usefulness, and devote all my efforts to my newspaper and to energetic support of the principles of the great Republican party.

Most earnestly thanking you for your kindness and consideration, I remain, dear General, very truly yours.

J. W. FORNEY.

To His Excellency, President Grant.

HARRISBURG.

Death of Senator Evans—The Vacancy—Senator McKnight Ill—The McClure-Gray Case.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 10, 1872.

Intelligence has just been received here of the death, last evening, at his home in Chester, of Hon. Henry S. Evans, Republican Senator from the Fifth District. Although he was known to be quite ill the news of his decease came so suddenly and unexpectedly that it has cast quite a gloom over the Legislature, particularly over the Senate, as a body to which many warm friends in both political parties.

It is understood that Speaker Rutan will issue a warrant next Wednesday for an election to fill the vacancy in twenty days. It is thought, however, that not even his prompt action will enable the Legislature to finish the business before it within the time originally set; and it is already considered a foregone conclusion that the resolution to adjourn on the 28th of March will have to be rescinded.

Senator Jesse W. Knight, (Democrat,) of the Seventh district, is lying seriously ill at his home in Bristol, and although reports that have gone forth his condition somewhat improved, yet considerable apprehension is entertained as to his ultimate recovery.

Nothing is definitely known as to the probable character of the report of the committee on Colonel McClure's petition. The general impression, however, seems to be that the Republican members of the Committee will report that there is no law in existence which authorizes a contest this session—accompanied with a bill providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate and determine upon the case during the session. There is no doubt that such a bill would receive general Republican support, and would pass the Senate unless the Democrats should oppose it in the Senate, in which contingency nothing could of course be done until after the election of a successor to Senator Evans.

From all that I can learn there is no disposition on the part of the Republican members of the Committee or of the Senate to oppose any obstacles to the fullest inquiry. There seems, however, to be but one opinion concerning the present law, which, it is held, is entirely prohibitory in its character; and that unless changed there can be no contest until the next session of the Legislature. It is somewhat doubtful whether the Democratic members will consent to concur in this view. They will probably present a minority report, taking the ground that the Legislature has power to construe the law liberally, and in favor of the appointment of an Investigating Committee at once.

EVANS INVESTIGATION.

Testimony as to the Distribution of Money.

At the meeting of the Evans Investigating Committee in Harrisburg Thursday evening, Mr. Charles Wister, of Germantown, Philadelphia, was examined. He testified that he knew D. C. Forney, but not Mr. Evans; did not know of any fees to Evans or paid to him by D. C. Forney; knew nothing of the division of moneys received from Evans, except by hearsay; heard of a certain gentleman receiving some, but did not personally know of it; if that was evidence he would be compelled to give it; if not, he must decline answering; he had heard something about Mr. D. C. Forney in Philadelphia [the Committee decided that Forney's declarations would be competent evidence]; Mr. Forney told me he received $5,000 as an agent; he had been promised $10,000, but only got $5,000; this conversation was last summer, shortly after the expose; he did not state at what time it was received. He declined to say to the question from whom he received the money, witness said he did not want to volunteer any testimony, but would answer if it must. [The committee decided that he should answer.] He said he received it at Harrisburg from John W. Geary; Mr. Forney made the remark to the counter, and he considered it a perfect and legitimate transaction, and that he received the money for services rendered in collecting this money; he did not say specially services to Evans. Forney said he had given Evans considerable time and influence at Washington, and had been employed as a sort of agent; he did not directly name any one else as connected with the transaction and receiving money; could not name any other as connected with it.

In response to examination by Mr. Hewitt, witness said Forney said he had been cheated out of the other $5,000, and he was willing to take the balance at any time; had two conversations, and this testimony includes both; Forney named another person at Washington, but witness did not remember the name.

Death of State Senator Evans—Senator Knight Dangerously Ill—Clerk Hamersly Convalescing.

Hon. Henry S. Evans, Senator from the Chester, Delaware and Montgomery district, died at his residence in Chester at six o'clock Friday evening. Senator Evans was well known throughout the State as editor and publisher of the *Village Record*. He was a member of the State Legislature for several terms and served his constituents faithfully and acceptably. In private life he won the respect of all by his irreproachable character. As a Senator he held a high position in the esteem of both party friends and opponents. By his death the Senate is again a tie politically.

Hon. Jesse W. Knight, Senator from the Seventh district, (Bucks and Northampton) is lying dangerously ill at his home in Bristol, Bucks county, last advices representing his condition as most precarious.

Colonel George W. Hamersly, Chief Clerk of the Senate, who has been very ill, is now rapidly recovering, and will soon be able to resume his duties.

The Epidemic in Harrisburg.

The diarrhœa of late so prevalent in Harrisburg is yet unabated, and its cause not yet satisfactorily explained. The theories are many and conflicting, but it is generally conceded that it does not arise from the water. The *State Journal* looks upon it as the precursor of a cholera epidemic, and says:

"It is a well known fact among the medical fraternity that preceding a cholera season the diarrhœa as it now attacks people within this city and within a radius of two hundred miles, prevails to a greater or less extent. The atmosphere is now charged with the fatal poison, and only needs the aggravation of heat and other attending influences to make it cholera of a virulent type. All the symptoms, as they exist here and elsewhere, sustain this view of the subject, and the admonition comes in time to enable all to prepare for the dread monster—*Asiatic cholera*—whose presence in this country the coming summer may be confidently anticipated."

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Our Government Stands Firm.

Great Anxiety in England to Receive the Reply to Granville's Note.

Our Government Willing to Abide by the Decision of the Board of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—There are no new developments relative to the treaty at Washington, although, as has been already stated, our Government is not disposed to modify its statement of the case. No formal reply can be made to Lord Granville's note to General Schenck until its exact text is received, which is expected toward the close of this week. There has been much interest but no marked excitement at the position of affairs, nor apprehension that even should England recede from the treaty, results would follow more serious in their consequences than existed before it was negotiated. Nothing has even been hinted in official circles about strengthening our national defenses to meet a possible contingency, and no one has publicly expressed the opinion that such measures had become necessary. It is reported in Executive quarters that our Government is willing to abide by the result of the tribunal of arbitrators, in all matters submitted to their determination, and will expect a corresponding degree of good faith on the part of the British Government.

The Treaty Arbitrators, Agents and Counsel.

Many persons have forgotten, if they ever knew, who are the arbitrators, agents and counsel under the Treaty of Washington. The treaty provides that the five arbitrators who are to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, to decide the "Alabama claims" shall be appointed, one by the President of the United States, one by the Queen of Great Britain, one by the King of Italy, one by the President of the Swiss Confederation and one by the Emperor of Brazil. In accordance with this provision, the following have been appointed: Arbitrator on the part of the United States, Charles Francis Adams; of Great Britain, the Right Honorable Sir Alexander Cockburn, Baronet, Lord Chief Justice of England; of Italy, His Excellency Senator Count Sclopis; of Switzerland, Mr. Jacob Stampffi; of Brazil, Baron d'Itajuba. The treaty also provides that each of the governments shall appoint an agent and counsel for the preparation and presentation of the respective bills of claims to the arbitrators. These agents, as appointed, are: Agent on the part of the United States, J. C. Bancroft Davis; of Great Britain, Right Hon. Lord Tenterden: Counsel for the United States, Caleb Cushing, William M. Evarts, Morrison R. Waite; Counsel for Great Britain, Sir Roundell Palmer; Solicitor for the United States, Chas. C. Beaman, Jr.

Current of Comment in Washington.

[From Washington Letter in the Boston Advertiser.]

The current of comment is largely directed to the matter of the presentation of consequential damages in our case at Geneva, and upon the wisdom or propriety of including them in our demands upon the English Government. It appears that the connection of this class of claims with the American case was seriously objected to last summer while the case was being prepared, and these objections have been revived in greater force than ever since the news of the flurry in England. It is well understood by those who are familiar with the proceedings of the Joint High Commission that the English Commissioners were continually averse to any agreement which should admit the liability of England for this class of damages, and while they failed to have them definitely excluded from the treaty, it was tacitly understood among the Commissioners that they would not be actually presented. The same view of the case was taken by several of the most eminent publicists and international authorities who were confidently consulted during the preparation of our case last summer, and the events of the last few days they now assert have proved conclusively the wisdom of their position. It was unwise in the extreme to include damages for losses which could never be estimated nor defined, and which they had every reason to believe would be thrown out by any tribunal they were considered by the international tribunal. It would have been, it is argued, more dignified for this government to have presented only demands which they were prepared to prove, which they honestly believed they were entitled to present, and which they were determined to insist upon. This would have included only the losses inflicted by the British cruisers, for whose existence and operations England is directly responsible, and possibly the expenses incurred in their capture and destruction. It is held to be an unworthy expedient for the United States to include in this case a large and cumbersome mass of damages for which they had no expectation of obtaining allowance, and which they have offered to the tribunal merely to be thrown out. So considered was this view held by several gentlemen who were consulted that it is generally understood that one of the counsel declined his appointment upon this explicit ground that Mr. Evarts accepted only with the understanding that he was not to be compelled to press these claims, which he has no confidence he or his colleagues will be successful in regard to the action of England, it is said, by gentlemen high in authority, that it is undoubtedly a proper and judicious course for them to refuse at this juncture to meet or in any way admit the validity of the claims for contingent damages rather than to go before the court of arbitration and thus lose the right to refuse to pay them, should they by any possibility be allowed. Whatever may be the opinion regarding the technical merits of the situation, the news from England has not been of a reassuring character to the popular mind. Whenever the possibility of war or another treaty is suggested there is but one opinion in all quarters, which is, that under no circumstances could we afford to retire or withdraw from the treaty, nor permit England to do so. Both parties having accepted the obligation it is a firm determination of this country to hold England to her agreement, and, if necessary, to compel the fullest compliance. There is no disposition on the part of members of Congress to permit this Government to retire from its ground before the Geneva tribunal, and there is no evidence that the administration desires or purposes to do anything of the kind.

Who Made the Mischief?

[From the Springfield Mass. Republican.]

In all this matter Mr. Bancroft Davis seems to have been the chief mischief-maker. He is credited, more than anybody else, with exciting in the English mind, by the quarrel with Mr. Motley and Senator Sumner, the unfounded notion that the administration was changing front, and he it is who must be held responsible for the language in which our "case" is stated. We do not say that the substance of part 6 of that "case" is in any way beyond the fair American position, but the way and loss sustained by us at the hands of England; we do not think it is. But the expression of it might be altered for the better, and the sharpness of its tone softened into a pleasantly enough with the honeyed words exchanged on both sides at Washington in April, at New York and London in May, and at Banderet Vancehoro last November. Probably it could not have been drawn so as not to give offense, but it need not have wounded the English sense of fairness as it has done so deeply as it appears to have done. If Mr. Davis is truly responsible for the language of this chapter of the "case," he has added another trophy to his monument as a breeder of strife. The Sumner-Motley quarrel, the Spanish-Cuban quarrel, the Catacazy quarrel, and now this unfortunate complication, seem to owe much of their bitterness to the rancor or the want of tact displayed by Mr. Davis.

Unexpected Ability on the American Side.

[From the London Times, Jan. 25.]

It is no mean proof of the ability displayed in the American statement on the Alabama claims that it places the alleged grievances of the United States in a somewhat new aspect. Often as the facts had been stated and reviewed by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Seward, it is but just to own that in the case now laid before the arbitrators they are marshalled and grouped more effectively than ever before. The chief strength of the American case must consist in the skilful development of an argument contained in one of Mr. Fish's dispatches that Great Britain allowed herself to become the "cover for the arsenal, the navy yard, and the Treasury of the Confederates."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Prince of Wales Goes to Windsor—University Race—Terrible Storm on the Irish Coast—Vessels and Crews Lost.

LONDON, February 10.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Alexandra, left Sandringham to-day in a special train for Windsor. Crowds of persons thronged the stations which the train passed and manifested joy at the recovery of the Prince.

The race between the Cambridge and Oxford boat crews is announced to take place over the Thames course on the 23d March. The betting is now two to one in favor of the Cambridge crew.

A dispatch from Cork reports that a terrible storm has prevailed for the past few days on the southern coast of Ireland, and several disasters with serious loss of life are reported. Three vessels, whose names have not been ascertained, foundered off Ballycotton, a village twenty miles southeast of Cork, and their crews perished.

Minister Washburne Not Coming Home—Bonapartist Disturbances.

PARIS, February 10.—Ex-Minister Casimire Pereire has received from Thiers an offer of the Ambassadorship at London, but has declined the honor.

It appears the report that Mr. Washburne, American Minister to France, was about to leave on a visit to the United States, was erroneous. Washburne to-day announces that he has no intention of leaving, and that he did not, as was reported in Paris, present his Secretary to the President as charge D'Affaires.

Information has been received from Ajaccio that slight disturbances in the interest of the Bonapartists have occurred in the Island of Corsica.

ROME, February 10.—The Chevalier Nigra, late Italian Minister to France, has been appointed Minister to Russia. The position vacated by Chevalier Nigra will not be refilled, as the Italian Government feels aggrieved at France having no Minister at Rome.

Marine Disaster—Eighteen Persons Drowned.

LONDON, February 10.—A marine disaster off Dankeness, in the English channel, is reported. The steamer Electra was run into by the ship Dholeran and sank. Capt. Bruce and seventeen persons were drowned. The damage received by the ship not stated.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

ROME, February 11.—Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant are expected here to-day to remain about ten days. They will then proceed to Naples, where they will re-embark on the United States fleet under Admiral Alden.

The Britons Anxiously Awaiting the Reply to Earl Granville's Note.

LONDON, February 11.—The *Observer* says no answer has yet been received from Washington to Earl Granville's communication concerning the Alabama claims. It is expected that the reply will not express a positive opinion on the question of indirect damages, but will leave the matter to be referred to the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 10, 1:30P. M.—Consols for money, 92¹⁄₁₆; account 92¹⁄₁₆. American Securities—5s, 91 a do 65, 91¾; do 67, 91¾; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, February 10.—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, February 10.—Rentes 56f 25c.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 11¾d; do. New Orleans, quiet; red winter wheat 11s 8dalls 10d. Flour 26s 2d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1872.

IN BRIEF.

Judge C. P. Daly will sit on the trial of Mayor Hall.

Bail for Nathaniel Sands, on the indictment found against him, was given in $10,000.

Five indictments have been found against Connolly. Of the five new indictments against Tweed two charge him with forgery in the third degree, one with grand larceny and one with larceny.

It is reported that a heavy sugar house in Baltimore has failed with liabilities of $250,000.

Wm. Porter and Thomas Brixley, fashionable burglars, arrested with implements in their possession, offered $5,000 each if they got to be released. They have heretofore moved in aristocratic society.

The coroner's jury at Cresskill, N. J., rendered a verdict that Jacob Erb was killed by John Avery. The latter is imprisoned for trial.

The steamship Erin, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

Bergh appealed to Justice Shandley to-day to grant a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor of a pit where a cock fight had taken place. Shandley refused.

A Montreal special says eight regiments of British troops are under orders for Canada.

THE INDICTED CONSPIRATORS.

Connolly's bail will justify on Monday. The indictment, for conspiracy, embraces the names of Tweed, Peter B. and James M. Sweeny, E. A. Woodward and Hugh Smith. They are charged with defrauding the city through vouchers for over $500,000 paid to J. H. Keyser. Warrants have been issued for Smith, Woodward and James Sweeny, their bail not having been tendered. Judge Barnard fixed Sweeny's bail. Mayor Hall believes that if so disposed he could quash the indictments against him on the following grounds: First, the Grand Jury violated law in transacting much of their business outside of the jury rooms; second, the indictment was found against him on testimony he furnished; third, he had no opportunity to challenge the jury as he had right to do; fourth, the jury was illegally constituted, one of their number being a resident of Massachusetts.

Peter B. Sweeney is at his residence. He returned to the city quietly on receiving intimation of the action of the Grand Jury. His friends feel confident he will be able to establish his innocence. A motion will be made to quash the indictment.

ADDRESS ON FRANCE.

Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin, a well known merchant, delivered a very interesting address this evening to a crowded house at the Cooper Institute, on the subject of "France, the War, the Commune and International," giving the result of observations during his residence abroad. He asserted that no government will ever have a stable existence in France save that established by the will of the people, and declared that her greatest need was the infusion of fresh vitality by the promulgation of sound liberal ideas by means of common schools, free speech, free press, free religious worship and an open Bible.

THE CAR HOOK MURDERER.

The appeal of Foster, the car hook murderer, was argued before the general term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bartlett, for the prisoner, claimed that Judge Cardoso, who tried him, was under strong excitement from the murder of a near relative. Decision reserved.

CONDITION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

The Market savings bank was to-day put into bankruptcy. The Receiver of the Union Square Bank announces that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid depositors February 15. The Receiver of the Guardian savings bank filed a report showing that assets exceed liabilities, the trustees having handed over upwards of $300,000, and that the depositors will be paid in full.

NATIONAL BANKS IN TROUBLE.

It is reported that National banks are having trouble, and among them one in Brooklyn.

REFUSED A NEW TRIAL.

Dr. Lookup Evans, the notorious abortionist, now serving out a sentence, was denied a new trial by the General term of the Supreme Court.

THE ANTI-RING GRAND JURY CLOSE THEIR LABORS.

The greatest excitement was created around City Hall to-day, growing out of the action of the anti-ring Grand Jury. An immense throng gathered in the Court rooms to be present at the coming in of the jury. Mayor Hall arrived shortly before the opening of the Court. When the Grand Jury handed in their indictments, one of their number read an address in which it was stated that they failed to find indictments against many persons implicated in frauds because existing laws, as explained by their legal advisors, do not provide punishment. Their investigations have been necessarily slow and tedious, for the plots of the conspirators were carefully, cunningly devised and executed. In the course of their labors other public frauds have been brought to notice which they were powerless to investigate. They trust that succeeding Grand Juries will bring them light. By means of perjury, forgery and similar crimes the treasury was robbed and the city disgraced.

In the Mayor's address to the Court, Judge Bedford, presiding, he said: "As it is announced that your Honor leaves the city to obtain relaxation from arduous labors, and I desire an immediate trial, and as the other Judge of this Court ought not, from social reasons, to sit in any case of mine, I suggest that the whole of the ex-officio justices of this court, to whom such extraordinary power is substituted." Thereupon Judge C. P. Daly, whom Mayor Hall said was a man who was elected at the last election by general consent of all parties, and against whom nothing could possibly be said, was determined on.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY CASE.

At the Pacific Mail investigation to-day, Layman, who preferred the charges, did not appear. Mr. Lockwood, president of the company, testified that the indebtedness of the company never exceeded $450,000. A subpœna was issued for Col. C. B. Morton, member of the Assembly from Williamsburg, who presented the petition.

In Baltimore, yesterday, mass was offered in the Catholic churches for the repose of the soul of Archbishop Spalding. The exterior of all the Catholic churches was draped in mourning. A countless throng of persons of all denominations and classes visited the residence of the Archbishop where the body lay in state. The funeral ceremonies to-day will be of the most imposing character.

Sentence of Marcer and Yerkes, the Philadelphia Defaulters.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—In the Quarter Sessions a decision was rendered to-day refusing a new trial and overruling the motion in arrest of judgment in the case of Joseph F. Marcer, the defaulting City Treasurer, and Charles T. Yerkes, broker. Marcer was sentenced to pay a fine of $300,000, with imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary by separate or solitary confinement at labor for four years and nine months. Yerkes to pay $500 fine, with like imprisonment for a term of two years and nine months.

A pastoral of Bishop Bailey, of Newark, N. J., urges all Catholics to keep out of the International Society, and says the public schools of New Jersey are virtually Protestant schools, to which it is impossible for Catholics to send their children.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Early Adjournment Not Probable.

An Immense Lobby at Work.

Another Heavy Fraud Unearthed.

A Congressman and Government Officials Prevent Its Exposure.

French Government Swindled in Purchases of Arms.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1872.

The Adjournment Question.

The Ways and Means Committee, acting upon the conviction that the subject of revenue and tariff cannot be disposed of without prolonged debate, have concluded not to consider the adjournment resolution for the present.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1872.

The Two Per Cent. Claims.

Judge Wilson, of Indiana, of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the Governors of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, asking that the two per cent. claim for the sale of public lands might be at once adjusted, in a speech foreshadowed that the report from the committee will be favorable to the payment. Judge Wilson went over the whole legal ground of the case, and showed that the Government had not as yet complied with the laws so far as the States named are concerned. Judge Wilson has gained high standing among his associates on this Committee, and the report, when made, will carry much weight in the House.

The Most Numerous Lobby

That has gathered for any single purpose in Washington for a long time is now here working to dispossess the Indians of their lands in their territory. The whole movement is in the interest of railroads and land speculators. Various schemes are proposed one of the shrewdest of which has just been exposed by Gen. Shanks, of Indiana, of the Committee of Indian affairs, charged with the general investigation of these matters. The bill in question proposes to make Indians citizens. The point of this is that if they become citizens, title to their lands now held would become null and void under the peculiar terms of the deed by which the lands were conveyed to them, upon their settlement in Indian territory.

More Frauds—Interfering with a Report Thereon.

In the summer of 1868 the department were furnished with information of extensive frauds on the Government by a prominent and wealthy Boston firm, who during the war manufactured clothing in both New York and Boston, making false tax returns to the Revenue Department. The Secretary of the Treasury detailed the chief clerk of one of the Auditors to investigate the matter. About the first week in July he visited New York and Boston and collected sufficient evidence in the shape of affidavits, &c., returned to Washington to report. By searching the records of the Treasury department, it seems that the report was never made. The Boston firm secured the influence of a member of Congress and one two Government officials, and succeeded in stopping further action. Investigations now in progress promise to open the case as reported that it is expected that the same parties are largely indebted to the Quartermaster's department.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren

Has laid a claim before each House for the amount due from the Government to her late husband for the use of guns upon which he had a patent. This claim was fully recognized by the Navy Department, but previous to the Admiral's death he had made no collections.

Sales of Arms to the French During the Late War.

The dispatches from Paris printed yesterday, stating that a committee of the French Assembly has asked the United States to furnish certain documents relative to sales of arms to the French Government during the late war, have caused a good deal of comment here. The late reply from the Ordnance Department to a resolution of the Senate, shows that Remington & Sons, well known as agents of the French Government, bought 40,000 Springfield rifled muskets, 14,577 Remington carbines, 17,500 Spencer carbines, paying for the last $80,000. Numerous cargoes of arms were made through the Consul General at New York and he has lately been tried for fraud in connection therewith. It further appears that before the French court which tried the Consul, statements were furnished in evidence which it was claimed were furnished Remington by the United States Ordnance office, in the shape of letters of arrangement, claiming to settle his accounts with the French Government. To this evidence the friends of the Consul strongly objected, and questioned its accuracy. Information here is that after the sentence of the Consul General, the matter came up before the Investigating Committee of the French Assembly, and hence the request to our Government to furnish information, the request being based upon the belief that the abstracts of the Consul's accounts were forged. The French authorities have become convinced that glaring frauds exist somewhere on this side of the water, and the purpose of the present investigation is to trace the matter. Sometime since representations were made to the Ordnance Department by the French authorities concerning the matter, and one of these communications containing the following copy of a letter from Remington to one of the French were informed our Government was allowing ammunition to be manufactured at its works for the French:

"NEW YORK, December 13, 1870.

"Jules Lecen, President of the Commission of Armament:

"SIR.—I have the honor to inform you that I have received your telegrams of the 10th and 11th, ordering the number of batteries to be reduced from one hundred and twenty-nine to sixty thousand number to fifty-six thousand and forty thousand is the greatest number they think it prudent to send. I may be able to procure more, depending upon an exchange of our arms at some future time for the number of breech-loading Springfields over and above the forty thousand they are willing to let go. With the very friendly feeling I find to aid France, I hope to be able to procure more. The cartridges for these forty thousand will in a great measure require to be made, as the Government have but about three millions on hand; but the Government has consented to allow the requisite number—four hundred for each rifle—to be made, and the cartridge works have had orders given yesterday to increase the production to the full capacity of the works. This question of making cartridges at the Government works was a difficult one to get over, but it is done. The price the Government will charge for guns and cartridges will be ——, or as near that as possible.

"[Signed] "S. REMINGTON."

It is expected that this matter will be presented to the Senate to-morrow.

An Impudent Bribe Declined.

Judge Irving, of Cincinnati, has requested to be excused from the unpleasant duty of investigating Bateman's affairs.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1872.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH MIXED COMMISSION ADOPT A NEW RULE.

In the American and British Mixed Commission to-day the following was added to the rules of the Commission, to be called rule 20: When any deposition or other competent evidence shall have been filed in any case before this Commission, either party to any other case may use such evidence in the hearing thereof with the same effect as if originally taken and filed in such case; provided, that the party so desiring to use the same in a case in which such evidence was not originally taken or filed, shall, before closing of his proofs, file a notice to that effect in which such evidence is sought to be used, specifying particularly the depositions or other papers sought to be so used, and the case or cases in which the same were originally taken or filed. The Commission adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

LAND FRAUDS IN KANSAS.

Information has been received at the Land Office of extensive frauds by land speculators in Southwestern Kansas. The lands in question are open only to actual settlers, and in order to evade the law a well organized system was arranged by which lands were entered upon false representations of settlement by parties using fictitious names and manufacturing bogus testimony. The Government officials are prosecuting offenders.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

Another expedition under commander Crossman will soon be fitted out by the Navy Department to survey the Nicaragua route for an inter-oceanic canal.

PRESS DINNER.

The Washington correspondents and reporters of the Press gave an elegant dinner this evening, at which there were present President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, Senators Anthony and Cameron, Representatives Brooks, Garfield, Cox and Sargent, Gov. H. D. Coke, and other ex-journalists now in public life, together with a number of newspaper men from other cities, including Murat Halstead and Thomas Nast.

BAR MEETING.

At a meeting of the bar of the Supreme Court, held in respect to the memory of the late H. H. Hunter, of Ohio, and Robert J. Brent, of Maryland, Attorney General Williams was called to the chair. He stated the object of the meeting and remarks were made by Corwine, Bradley and Gen. Ewing. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

CONGRESS.

The House was in session to-day, for general debate. But few members were present.

FRIENDS OF AMNESTY HOPEFUL.

Some Southern Senators, friends of amnesty, express themselves confident of the passage of the House Amnesty bill, now lying on the Senate table. While they anticipate that Senator Sumner's amendment will again offer his Civil Rights amendment, there will be found in the Senate a sufficient number either to vote out the amendment as not germain to the bill, or to defeat it by a direct party vote, having made their record on that question which was carried by the casting vote of the Vice President. They say its further consideration is useless, as an amnesty bill which requires a two-thirds vote cannot be passed with such an encumbrance. Sumner's amendment out of the way, the bill doubtless can secure the number of votes to pass it. The friends of amnesty are in high spirits at the prospect of success.

GENERAL BANKS

Has been much annoyed by the repetition of the report that he is to succeed Minister Curtin at St. Petersburg. He authorizes a positive denial of its truth, and says he has no wish to leave this country and the position he now occupies.

PERSONAL.

General Jeff. C. Davis and General S. W. Crawford, two of the surviving officers of the Fort Sumter command, have left Washington for Baltimore, to join the escort of the remains of General Anderson, and will proceed with them to West Point.

CHICAGO.

Interesting Discussion in One of the Bribery Cases—Personal Rencontre—Incapacity, Drunkenness and Dishonesty in the Fire Department—The New Fire Limits Ordinance.

CHICAGO, February 11.—Alderman Busse, who was tried some days since and sent to the county jail for six months for offering to recieve a bribe, was granted a writ of *supersedeas* on Saturday evening, and released from confinement. A writ of error in the case of Dunham was granted by Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court, who is confined to his bed with rheumatism at Waukegan. Mr. Storr, counsel for Busse, repaired to Waukegan, appeared before the Judge on his bed, and made his argument, after which the writ was granted. The grounds of the decision are, first, that it is doubtful if the proposition of offering a public officer to exercise his official influence is an indictable offense at common law; second, it is decided that before the testimony of six accomplices can be received, it must be shown by proof that he was an accomplice; third, that it is proper in criminal cases to consider the influence of public opinion as regarding upon the question of the guilt or the innocence of the party accused. A lively encounter took place yesterday in the corridor of the Sherman House, in front of the Mayor's office, between two well known lawyers. Thos Sutherland and Arthur D. Rich, the former a young and the latter an elderly man, both members of the Republican bar. It is he had sworn falsely in a case in which he was a witness, when they clinched and had a bout at fisticuffs, but were separated before any material injury had been received by either.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met on Monday and Tuesday to take into the present condition of the Fire Department. The result of one day's inquiries develops many startling facts concerning the inside working of the department. It appears the officers of the department are charged with incapacity, inefficiency, drunkenness, dishonesty, &c. Much of this charge is denied by many of the subordinates is confirmed, it must result in the complete reorganization of the department.

The new fire limits ordinance which has just been agreed upon by the City Council, is universally acknowledged to be a very weak and imperfect affair. Any person can build what he pleases within the limits, erected without a permit from the Board of Public Works, but provides no penalty for enforcing the law, save the withholding of a permit to letter. One of the worst of its provisions is that which permits the removal of any wooden building within the fire limits, and the erection of a new one within the limits. There is no limit upon the repairs of old buildings. They can be improved, enlarged, doctored, and thus maintained in defiance of the spirit of the fire limits. The boundaries are wild and impracticable, they being got up for the special benefit of the allurement of each ward.

Martin Fallan, an employee in the oil factory of Page & Sprague, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, by being crushed between an elevator and the ceiling.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The average price of coal furnished by the Committee of Schuylkill county for January was two dollars thirty and three-tenth cents The February wages will be paid on the new basis.

John O'Connor, a clerk in the paymaster's office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, in Scranton, has absconded with $15,000 of the company's funds.

Johnson H. Sands, who was convicted at Richmond, Va., of complicity with ex-Mayor Cahoon in the Haumstein forgery, has been pardoned by Gov. Walker.

S. E. Lawes underwent a preliminary examination at Boston, yesterday, for stealing money from letters in the postoffice, and was held in $10,000 for trial in March.

Daniel Denny, President of the Hamilton National Bank of Boston, died Friday night.

Julius F. Hartwell, who was convicted of embezzling Government funds in connection with Ward Mellen, at Boston, and sentenced pay a fine and to be imprisoned, has been pardoned by President Grant.

Dr. McDonough, who was committed to jail, in Boston, for refusing to kiss the book on being sworn as a witness, was discharged from custody on Saturday. The law, it is said, obliges a witness to take the oath in whatever form the Court considers most binding.

The remains of the late General Robert Anderson left Fortress Monroe Saturday evening for the North, in charge of his brother and nephew. They were accompanied by Major J. B. Burbank, Lieutenant Hubbell and a guard of twelve men. The remains were escorted to the boat by a detachment of artillery under command of General Barry, headed by the band of the artillery school, playing a funeral dirge. They will arrive in New York this morning.

News from Mexico is to the effect that Cortina's forces have been so reduced by casualties and desertion since leaving Camargo that he cannot keep the field, and was expected at Matamoras on Saturday night with the remnant of his command. Many of his horses have died from lack of food. Generals Treviño and Naranjo, of reinforcements have united their forces, amounting to 6,000, to attack San Luis Potosi, held by Rocha with 2,000 Government troops.

Thomas Rodundo, *alias* Procopio, who is charged with many murders, stage robberies and other crimes, was captured at his hiding place near San Francisco on Saturday. He has been the terror of South California for years. He was surprised and had not time to draw his pistols, or he would never have been taken alive. He is a nephew of the Joaquin Murieta, killed at San Francisco years ago.

The Congressional committee at New Orleans on Saturday made an excursion on the revenue cutter Wilderness. They have concluded their investigation and will leave to-day for Washington.

The Mississipi Legislature met on Saturday and immediately adjourned to Thursday next, in order to enable the members to attend Mardigras festival at New Orleans to-day.

The Treasurer of Santa Cruz county, California, who claimed to have been robbed by masked men, has been held to answer for embezzlement. His bondsmen have made good the loss to the county.

Another Chicago Alderman, Carnby, of the Nineteenth ward, has been indicted for proposing to receive a bribe.

On Saturday seven trains on the Union Pacific Railroad were reported stuck in the snow at the summit, a few miles west of Rawlins station.

A man calling himself C. P. Cooper, known as a "confidence man," was arrested at Louisville Saturday, as a suspected felon. He was was stopping at a hotel with a girl of seventeen from Cincinnati, whom he had seduced.

It is now stated that Ku-Klux were not concerned in the indiscriminate shooting on board a railroad train in Tennessee some days ago.

The sum to be paid for the block whereon to re-erect the Custom House and Postoffice at Chicago has been fixed by commissioners at $1,071,112. The sum agreed upon by the owners, on putting in their bids, was $2,180,000, a difference of over half a million.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The "Anti-Grant" Programme

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1872.

THE death of Senator EVANS (Republican) leaves the State Senate balanced, the same as before the election in the Fourth District, with the body fully organized by the election of Republican officers. A special election will be held as soon as the required twenty days' notice can be given, and early in March Mr. EVANS's successor will be in his seat. The district last fall gave over 4,000 Republican majority.

IT is stated on authority that the return home of MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has nothing to do with the present flurry of England because of the American claims for indirect damages in the Alabama matter. The Board of Arbitration, of which he is so important a member, it will be remembered, has taken a recess until June; and he comes back, by previous arrangement, to get his wife, who is in ill-health, and take her over with him in the spring.

THE new Speaker of the English House of Commons—the Right Hon. HENRY BOUVERIE WILLIAM BRAND—is the second son of the twentieth Baron DACRE, one of the oldest baronetcies in the country, and is heir presumptive to the title. He is fifty-eight years of age, and has already held various important positions under the Government. He was first elected to Parliament from Lewes, Sussex, in 1852, and still holds the same seat. He has been Deputy Lieutenant of Sussex since 1853, and in 1859 succeeded Sir GEORGE HAYTER as "whip" of the Liberal party.

IN AN article evidently written by Congressman ROOSEVELT, the New York *Citizen*, after carefully surveying the political horizon, comes to the conclusion that the "Republican split" will amount to nothing; that neither GREELEY, SUMNER nor TRUMBULL will answer the necessities of the Democracy; that the passive policy is daily growing weaker, and that it is "almost inevitable that the Democracy should fall back upon their own men." It adds that the choice of the Democratic party for a leader is rapidly settling down between General HANCOCK and ex-Senator HENDRICKS, Mr. TILDEN having lost ground by the unwise and precipitate course of his friends. In the opinion of the *Citizen*, HANCOCK is still the leading candidate, notwithstanding all the "foolish and unfounded rumors" which have been set afloat concerning him.

COL. J. W. FORNEY has sent to Gen. GRANT his resignation as Collector at Philadelphia, because he cannot hold the office and preserve his independence as editor. There have of late been signs that something was going to give away. The columns of the *Press* have for some time contained proof of a conflict, which Col. FORNEY intimates has led him to resign the office to devote himself to the duties and privileges of an independent editor. Precisely what has been the nature of that conflict, between whom, and about what it has prevailed, will doubtless be known in time. Probably the article which we quoted from the *Press* in our last issue, dissenting from the action of the State Committee concerning the choice of delegates to the Republican National Convention, suggests an insight into the subject. We cordially welcome back Col. FORNEY to the field of journalism, and hope nothing may occur to draw him from it again.

"At last Mr. Sumner and the President are upon a common platform. However they may disagree on questions of internal Republican policy, they are both agreed that as regards our claims against Great Britain only their stern demand will bring satisfaction; that not one cent must be yielded, nor one point conceded. And now that the President and the Massachusetts Senator are in unison upon this question, why not upon others? The issues upon which they divided have faded out of public sight and remembrance, and no line how separates them."

So says the Philadelphia *Press*. Perhaps the better way to put it would be: Why should Mr. SUMNER be visited with pains and penalties for disagreeing to the San Domingo proposition—which is not, and never was, a party measure—and MORTON, CONKLING, CARPENTER and a dozen other Senators let off and even approbated for opposing amnesty, civil service reform and other measures of the party? A close scrutiny will show that SUMNER, SCHURZ, TRUMBULL and other so-called rebellious Senators have, by the curious windings and currents at Washington, been brought in accord with the President on a greater number of questions of grave importance than MORTON, CONKLING and others, who stood forth as the special champions of the President and executioners of all who should venture to entertain other views. Here is a topic worthy of Col. FORNEY's facile pen.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* has gone into the free trade business. An article in the last number asserts for its premises that:

"The burden of a tax is to be gauged by the proportion which it bears to the rate of profit that may be gained from the use of the thing taxed, either in the production of some new form of the thing itself, or in the production of some other article of which the thing taxed is a component part."

It seems hardly worth while to have taken up a dozen pages to muddy the stream from so muddy a spring, but a distinguished writer in the *Atlantic* has done it. Suppose we apply this idea to the article of tea, on which the free-traders propose to put a duty of twenty-five cents a pound. In the production of what "other article is the thing taxed a component part?" And "what is the profit by which its burden is gauged?" On the other hand, suppose we apply the theory to bar iron. The writer asserts that every tariff is a tax, and that it is a tax not only on the article imported, but also on every pound consumed, wherever produced. Absurd as is this assumption, let us admit it in the illustration. Then suppose the profit to the manufacturer in making a ton of bar iron to be eight dollars. The tariff on the ton of pig metal of which he makes it is six dollars. Apply the rule of our writer, and the "burden" of tax paid by the maker of bar iron is as six dollars is to eight dollars. *Ergo* the tariff takes away from him three-fourths of his profit. If the *Atlantic* could only make the Bar Iron Association "see it."

HOW IS THIS?

The interminable fruitless harangues, debates and passages at arms between honorable Senators and Representatives, which distinguish the current proceedings of Congress, would be very wearisome to outside observers, if they did not afford so much curious instruction concerning the remarkable changes produced by time, or some other equally potent agency, in the views, opinions and attitudes of not a few of our public men with respect to certain grave public questions of the time.

The President of the United States, for instance, is the recognized head of the Republican party; and the support of his administration, and of those measures of national policy whose adoption he has from time to time recommended, has been uniformly insisted upon as the test of fidelity to the party. It is true that some journals and public men in the ranks of the organization have contended that this obligation was not so absolute as to fetter the judgment, preclude the right of dissent on matters which seemed of doubtful propriety or expediency, or prohibit the respectful exercise of that free opinion which is apt to characterize an honest attachment to principle; but it is equally true that those who chiefly assumed to be the anointed oracles and interpreters of the party have held that this allegiance meant the unhesitating acceptance of every measure which might be promulgated from party headquarters.

When, for example, Senator SUMNER a year ago took issue with the President upon the Santo Domingo annexation scheme, he was at once held to be recreant to the party, and was deposed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the ground that it was necessary to discipline him for party contumacy and insubordination; and this, notwithstanding that the scheme of annexation involved no party principle, and, as subsequent events have clearly shown, in no wise commended itself to the Republican masses of the country.

We refer to this matter for the sake of illustration, and to point a present moral. In his last Message to Congress the President recommended to the favorable consideration of that body certain important measures, among them amnesty for political offenses, the reform of the civil service, and other salutary reforms at once demanded by the people and designed to promote the general advantage.

Where do the rigid disciplinarians stand as to these important questions, and what have they done to carry out the desires of the head of the Republican party and of its adherents and supporters throughout the country? What is the people to think of the vehement opposition of Senators MORTON and CHANDLER to amnesty; a measure whose object is to extinguish, as far as possible, the remaining animosities of the war, and to leave the people of the Southern States free to control their own local affairs? These Senators were swift enough to arraign Senator SUMNER as a traitor; what plea can they offer why sentence of excommunication should not be pronounced on themselves?

So, too, with respect to Civil Service Reform. That some measure looking to the purgation and purification of the public service is imperatively demanded, and that the recommendations of the President were animated by an honest and disinterested zeal for the welfare of the whole country, who can doubt? Yet if the plan devised by the Commissioners appointed to give effect to the recommendations of the President, had been an avowed conspiracy to overthrow the Republic, it could hardly have met with more opposition than it has received at the hands of CONKLING, CARPENTER, and other Senators and Representatives of the strict allegiance order. Why is it that these seditious and refractory chiefs, who will not even deign to discuss this measure with the candor and fairness to be expected from the most bitter opponent of the Administration, are permitted to assume to speak in the name and by the authority of that great party whose wishes they ignore and whose views they misapprehend or misrepresent?

Again: it is known that the President has from the first been anxious that the charges brought against the management of the New York Custom House should undergo a thorough and exhaustive investigation. And yet it is notorious that Senator CONKLING and others opposed the appointment of the necessary committee by every means in their power until the growing thunder of the people's voice compelled them into compliance with the demand.

And so we might go on, showing how these recusants, while opposing the Executive and the people at every step, have yet the boldness to call themselves administration Senators, and to claim to speak for the Republican party at large. These intractables are really worse bolters than Senator SUMNER ever was; for they are actually undermining the supremacy of the Republican party; whereas he, notwithstanding all his crotchets of understanding, has been tolerant as well as earnest and consistent; something which can hardly be said of the low-engendered opposition of which we have spoken. But without discussing the sincerity of these contumacious Senators, the question is whether they are to be allowed to desert the party and repudiate its principles without being brought to account? A good deal has been said about the necessity of party discipline. Why are these rebellious chiefs permitted to retain their scalps? Where are the executioners?

THE TAXES ON CORPORATIONS.

We have seen no argument against the justice of our views upon the above subject as recently expressed in these columns. The only objection urged against their adoption, so far as we have heard, is that the changes proposed will largely reduce the revenues of the Commonwealth, and thereby prevent the payment of the State debt as it becomes due.

We propose to examine this question, to show, if we can, that the objection, even if true, is not an insuperable obstacle; that it is not true to an extent that should delay the administration of even-handed justice toward the interests that we have shown to be unjustly discriminated against; and to indicate a plan—we do not claim it necessarily as the best—whereby the objection so far as it exists may be met.

We have remarked that the tax proposed of two per cent. on net earnings or profits would probably produce a revenue of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. We think if fully and impartially collected it would reach three hundred thousand dollars—leaving a reduction in the revenue from taxes on corporations of seven hundred thousand dollars.

The excess of receipts of the Commonwealth from ordinary sources in 1871, over the expenses and interest on the debt, is stated by the Governor at $1,685,378, applicable to reduction of the debt.

Deducting the estimated loss in taxes on corporations of $700,000 would leave as applicable to the reduction of the debt about one million dollars per annum, the revenue from other sources remaining the same as heretofore.

There can be no surer plan for increasing the revenue from other sources, than by offering inducements for the investment of capital, foreign and domestic, in the corporate form, but of this we will take no further account at present.

The debt of the Commonwealth on the 30th November, 1871, may be briefly summarized as follows, viz.:

Debt overdue	$2,502,695 00
Due in 1872-73, six per cent	3,579,000 00
Due in 1877, five per cent	3,209,700 00
Total, payable in five years	$9,781,795 00
Due in 1878, five per cent	$ 290,000 00
Due in 1879, six per cent	400,000 00
Due in 1873-'82, six per cent	7,860,000 00
Due in 1882, five per cent	1,119,950 00
Due in 1882, four and one-half per cent	112,000 00
Total payable in five to ten years	$9,812,500 00
Due in 1883 to 1892, ten to twenty years, six per cent	$9,271,850 00
Total debt	$28,866,145 00

The amount of cash in the Treasury, as stated by the Governor, was $1,476,808 00, and he stated that the over due debt of $2,502,695 "can without doubt be paid as rapidly as the "as the holders will present it to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

The assets in the Sinking Fund, all ultimately available for reduction of the debt, amount to $9,100,000. We may assume that these are only available to meet the debt of 1882-92, and we then have to meet within the five years to and in 77 ..... $7,209,100 00
And in five years to and in 1882 .. 9,812,500 00

A total in ten years of $17,091,600 00

Our annual surplus revenue applicable to reduction of the debt we have assumed to be $1,000,000. This would be increased each year by the interest on the debt paid off, an amount of $50,000 in 1873, and then the annual reduction from the application of this surplus would, in the ten years, amount to about $12,500,000, leaving but $4,600,000 of debt unprovided for.

To meet this, and render the financial condition of the Commonwealth easy, we would suggest a new issue of five per cent. bonds, dated in 1872 due in 1892 to 1897, to the amount of $5,000,000, giving the holders of the 6s of 1862-'72 the privilege of exchanging at par for one year, and giving the holders of the 6s of 1877-'82 a like privilege for three years, provided that the right to exchange should cease with the absorption or sale of the $5,000,000.

At the expiration of one year let an amount of new bonds, equal to the amount of 6s of 1872-'77 outstanding, be put upon the market by receiving tenders at not below par, and when sold call in the outstanding 6s of '72-'77. The balance of the new 5s being about $1,200,000, if not exchanged for 6s of '77-'82, could be sold in like manner in 1877, and a like amount of the 6s then due could be called in.

Could these proposed 5 per cent. bonds be sold at par? We think they could, with the adoption of these suggested provisions, for meeting the entire debt of the State.

The 5 per cents due in 1877 are now quoted at 90. The 6s of '72-'77 at 102; the 6s of '77-'82 at 106-7, and the 6s of '82-'92 at 108. A comparison of the 6s of '72-'77 and the 6s of '82-'92 shows that the latter quote at 6 per cent above the former.

A like increase on the 5 per cents of '77 would make the proposed 5s of '92-'97 worth about 105-6, and it is our belief that such an issue of bonds would command a premium.

It is not credible that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can be seriously embarrassed with a debt of only $19,000,000 in excess of its present assets, with a surplus income of $1,000,000 per annum, and that surplus being with reasonable certainty increased by $100,000 in each successive year.

Therefore we say once more—let the odious, unjust and unreasonable tax on capital stock be abolished; let the tax on earnings be reduced one-third now, and abolish it as soon as it can be spared, and encourage the association of capital in the corporate form, as tending to the widest development of the still largely latent wealth of this great and glorious State.

SHAM OR REALITY.

It is undoubtedly true that the demand for reform is more earnestly and persistently urged just now than ever before in the entire history of the country. We are at present enjoying the benefits of a reaction against the frightful corruption and roguery which were the natural results of the circumstances in which the country was left by the war. However ample and abundant the opportunities for peculation and fraud, which existed before the conflict, they were slight in comparison with subsequent conditions, and the fact would have been simply miraculous if scoundrels had not been made haste to reap the gloriously rich and tempting harvest which stood waiting for their sickles. Then in the exposure of the Tammany thieves the attempt to stem the flood of villainy which was sweeping over the land was so successful as to encourage reformers everywhere. Many who had despaired of deliverance began to believe in the possibility of a triumph of honesty, and the clamor for change is now so vehement, and is raised from so many points, that, either in mere contagion or as a refuge from the storm, many of the corruptionists themselves are taking up the cry, and their feebly discordant notes may from time to time be heard trying to counterfeit the voices of reformers. Of course, it is not meant that these harmoniously dissonant voices belong to any of those masterly politicians who, from the beginning of the movement, attached themselves to its ranks for the mere purpose of counteracting and thwarting its prime promoters. By no means. They are generally most accomplished fellows, cool and sagacious in action, most mellifluous, plausible and even philosophical in speech, whose studies in the art of how-not-to-do-it have so qualified them for the part which they perform, that no coarse blundering, or false notes are likely to mark their conduct. "Hasten slowly," and "soon enough if well enough"—Lord ELDON's favorite maxims—are theirs also, which they illustrate with exceeding grace and cogency, as the only just principles of popular action.

There is undoubtedly great and imminent danger that the mighty movement in favor of reform may become utterly muddled and end in hopeless contentment with things as they are. All circumstances and conditions combine in behalf of the present agitation of the subject, and there is small likelihood that within an age or a generation all relations, internal and external, will present so many theoretical and practical inducements in furtherance of vigorous and decided measures for the correction of abuses and for the establishment of a system by which similar evils shall be in future prevented. In fact the present is a crisis in the grand experiment of government by the people for the people. If the people, who are alone directly concerned, neglect or refuse to use their opportunity by seizing the vantage ground of circumstances to right the wrongs for which they are responsible, the failure will be, to say the least, of sinister augury for their political future. Foreigners, once zealous republicans, but at length delivered from what they call the illusions which made them republicans, already scoff at the promise of effective reforms among us. Referring to the notorious corruption which prevails in so many of our legislative bodies, they ask with a sneer, whence is reform to come? The members of these bodies are elected by the people and doubtless represent them. The fall of a representative assembly, like the fall of a single person, may be accounted for by the exceptionally powerful temptation by which it was assailed. But when successive assemblies, each elected by the people, fall in the same way, it certainly seems the logical and only uncharitable to suspect the moral weakness of the mass from whom the individuals had been elected, and to assume that reform, in order to be radical, must begin in the foundations. The people, it is alleged, are neither better nor worse than the men whom they choose to represent them.

It is quite natural that such an inference is drawn from the facts of the case by hostile or superficial observers, though it does gross injustice to the people. If we may be sure of anything, we may be sure that the people derive no satisfaction from being robbed either wholesale or in trifles. And it is equally certain, that the number who like the system under which robbery with impunity is possible, for the sake of their own chances of benefit from its opportunities, form a very small minority of the voters of the country. Ninety-nine hundredths of them think of the dishonest lapses of their legislators and office-holders with burning indignation, whenever the disgusting subject is forced upon their attention. The people are better, much better than their representatives and public servants, who abuse the trusts confided to their hands. And one chief cause of the difference is indubitably found in the long established system by which the civil administration of the country is converted into a structure of money making machinery combining the steady gains of iniquity and enterprise with the splendid chances of a lottery. Lord CLIVE, comparing his opportunities of illicit wealth with his actual acquisitions, swore that he stood astonished at his own moderation. The feeling is perhaps not uncommon. At any rate our system holds out temptations of various kinds, which in the absence of fit training, compensatory tenure and adequate supervisions, sufficiently account for the perils and falls which distinguish the political career among us.

As it is strictly true that "the Government of every nation is such as the nation deserves to live under," we may trust that the American people, at last fully awake to the need of reform, will permit no false issues or misrepresentations or chicanery to turn them aside from the accomplishment of their purpose.

A FEW days ago we received the initial number of an illustrated free trade journal, called *The Pictorial Taxpayer*, published in New York, and designed to be issued monthly. Every one of the numerous engravings which it contained, was an attempted caricature of some feature of the tariff. On looking over its pages we find that more than two-thirds of its advertisements are those of English manufacturing and commercial firms, doing business in the principal cities of England, or of their agents and representatives in New York. The key to the engravings is thus furnished at once, so that no one who looks upon the pictures need be at a loss to understand the precise meaning of the artist, or at least of those who hired him. We mention this fact because it sometimes happens that people do not at first fully comprehend the exact nature of a work of art. When, however, they are furnished with a clue as to the author's idea, the rest is easy.

It is to be feared that the colored people of the Southern States are devoting more time than is needed, or than they can prudently afford, to public conventions and gatherings of one kind and another. The President of the Southern States Convention of Colored Men, which was held in Columbia, South Carolina, last October, has, we see, called a National Convention of Colored Men to meet in New Orleans on the 10th of next April, "to consider their political and material interests." Each State is entitled to two delegates, and one additional delegate to every 20,000 colored votes. It is an easy matter to foretell what will be the character of the proceedings of the Convention. There will be the usual plentiful amount of rhetorical palaver, and of resolution making, with, it is to be feared, the same plentiful paucity of practical results, as on late occasions of a similar character. It is a pity that any portion of the colored people should be unable to see that their political and material interests are the same as those of their white fellow citizens, and a yet greater one that their propensity for gathering in conventions for the mere sake of indiscriminate talking cannot be overcome.

AN important convention of capitalists, manufacturers and employers is to be held in New York to-day for the purpose of organizing themselves into a defensive coalition against the further encroachments of the Trades Union system. The immediate occasion of the meeting is the meddlesome interference of the Coopers' Union with the business arrangements of some New York firms. It is probable that a Capitalists' Union will be the outcome of the convention. It is a great pity that honest and industrious workingmen should yield so slavish an obedience to the tyrannous rule of Trades Unions, or that, out of a mistaken notion of class fidelity, they should tax themselves for the support of lazy and incompetent men. It is said that the English Employers' Union, to which we referred a day or two ago, is considering a project for establishing a pension fund, from which annuities shall be paid to men who spend a certain number of years in one employ. The adoption of a similar plan by the employers of this country would probably have a good effect in checkmating the exactions of the Trades Unions, and bringing about a better understanding between capital and labor. It is to be hoped the convention may consider the subject.

THE reasons which led to the abandonment of the late project for the purchase of the Atlantic cables by the British Government have recently leaked out. It seems that the government, with a view to its own safety, appointed a commission of electricians to examine and report upon the condition of the cables, before the opening of formal negotiations. This report is said to have been of a very unfavorable character, the lines being stated to be in so defective a condition that communication is liable to be interrupted at any moment. The proposed negotiations have therefore been indefinitely postponed, although the managers of the companies state that the faults are near the land and can very easily be remedied.

THE following ingenious method of fishing was recently practiced by an Illinois farmer residing on the banks of the Mississippi. He cut two holes in the ice, some distance apart, and pumped the water from one hole and ran the current into the other. This created a vacuum at the first opening, and an artificial current in the water under the ice settling toward the hole where the pump was in operation. The fish in the lake were so benumbed by the cold as to be powerless to resist the current, hence they were floated directly into the opening of the ice, where they were scooped out by the thousand. Other people may take a hint.

JOHN BRIGHT, having been reported as an advocate of what is known as Home Rule in Ireland, has written a letter declaring the statement "absurd and untrue," and requesting its contradiction in Ireland. He says that to have two representative Legislative Assemblies or Parliaments in the United Kingdom would, in his opinion, be an intolerable mischief, and that no sensible man can wish for two within the limits of the present United Kingdom who does not wish the United Kingdom to become two or more nations entirely separate from each other.

THE *Pittsburgh Times* is the title of a new weekly paper, which will be issued every Saturday night, the first number of which is out. It is in quarto form, and contains a large amount of reading. Mr. Vannote, the editor, has had considerable experience in journalism, and is fully capable of producing a paper that will win the support of the public. The *Times* will contain the news up to the hour of going to press, editorial discussions of current topics, and reading for the family. The terms are $2 50 per year, single copies five cents.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A New York physician believes that hundreds of persons have contracted the small-pox through the use of fractional currency which has been handled by those afflicted with the disease, and says that nothing can be more favorable for spreading this or any other contagion than paper charged with gum and dirt, as fractional currency almost invariably is.

A committee of the Alabama Senate has favorably reported a bill giving $500 to each widow in Alabama, made by the late war, who is not worth more than one thousand dollars, and to the children or legal representatives of any such widow who may have died.

After going the rounds of the world it is wise to study one's own fields. The Board of Overseers of Harvard College have resolved to restore the teachers in the English department to their duties and to devote more attention to the study of English psychology and political economy. Very sensible.

A Massachusetts physician has gone into the business of producing and disposing of vaccine matter derived from heifer calves inoculated with the cow-pox. The business has become so extensive and profitable on his hands that he has given up all practice of medicine and surgery, and devotes himself altogether to furnishing ounces of this preventive which are worth pounds of cure. Last year he used about three hundred calves, and expects to double the number during the present year.

The Nashville *Union* publishes a letter giving an account of the discovery of a grave in Hickman county, Ky., supposed to contain the remains of a member of De Soto's expedition. Frequent examinations of these mounds have taken place by the neighborhood, and many relics of the past have been brought to light; hatchets of a green stone, bowls with pictures of birds and animals cut upon them, bones that crumbled on being brought to light, an idol about a foot long and hideous to behold, beads made of bone, bows and arrows, or rather the remains of them.

It is said that one of the medical experts on the government side in the Wharton case is dissatisfied with his fee, as, while he was detained at court, the most of his patients got well.

At a gathering in Australia not long since four people met, three of whom were shepherds on a sheep farm. One of these had taken a degree at Oxford, another at Cambridge, the third at a German university. The fourth was their employer, a squatter, rich in flocks and herds, but scarcely able to read and write, much less to keep his own account.

A bill was introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature the other day for the depopulation of the State. The title of the bill was "to make drunkenness a capital crime."

The North Carolina Legislature has just passed a law for the protection of mocking bird nests, and is discussing a bill to prohibit the netting of birds.

Out in Montana the cold has been so intense that whisky has had to be sold *by the stick*.

Four political Conventions are yet to be held this month. Ohio, Labor Reform, on the 20th; Indiana and Missouri, Republican, on the 22d; and Ohio, Temperance, on the 22d.

Mayor Medill proposes to make a clean sweep of the Chicago chimneys by the appointment of a boss sweep to unsoot every chimney in the city once a year, for which the owner thereof must pay thirty cents for each main flue and fifteen cents for each branch flue, whether it "soots" them or not.

Longfellow's "Evangeline" has just been translated into Spanish. Instead of adopting the hexameter verse of the original, the translator has employed the *ottava rima*, the stanza in which Tasso wrote his "Jerusalem Delivered," and Camoens his "Lusiad."

PERSONAL.

Eighteen years ago Carl Schurz stood on the floor of the United States Senate, hardly comprehending the language spoke around him. He wrote to his wife, "Some day I shall stand here and speak in English," and his prediction proved true.

A Texas paper of a late date, in the course of an article on General Albert Sidney Johnston of the rebel army, written by a professed intimate friend, says that his high sense of honor was the cause of his death. Because of his defeat at the battle of Donelson, he was bitterly denounced by officers jealous of his fame, and severe and untruthful articles against him published by a portion of the New Orleans press. This so mortified and exasperated him that, in the battle at Bowling Green, he threw aside his rank as a General, and went foremost in the fight, where he received the mortal wound.

Hon. James Brooks's letters from the Eastern world, which have appeared in the columns of the New York *Express*, are soon to be published in book form. They are full of interesting detail, and are written with the grace and delicacy of a practised writer.

Charles Kingsley is the latest of the English correspondents for American journals. A paper with the characteristic title of *Out West*, to be published at Colorado Springs, the center of another Colorado colonization enterprise, announces Mr. Kingsley as regularly engaged for its services.

It is reported that Anna Dickinson will soon make her debut on the stage in tragedy.

Telemachus in search of Ulysses. Among those who are going to Africa to hunt up Dr. Livingstone is his son, Mr. W. Oswell Livingstone, who is only twenty years old and is a native of Africa, having been born in the neighborhood of Lake N'gami.

Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, who has just resigned the position of Speaker of the House of Commons, visited this country in 1825 in company with Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, father of the present Earl, and other young Englishmen of prominent families. He contracted an intimacy there with Daniel Webster at the time, and their friendship was kept up through a constant correspondence for many years.

THE experiments instituted in 1870 by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to test the possibility of reclaiming for agricultural purposes the most unpromising regions of what has been known as the great American desert, have been attended with the most satisfactory results. At a station 239 miles west of Kansas City, and nearly 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, wheat, barley and oats sown in November, 1870, made a good yield, while seeds of the ailanthus, chestnut, oak, peach and pecan all germinated in the spring of 1871, and have since continued to grow and thrive. White poplar and cottonwood cuttings at the same place have done well, and transplanted maples have grown from twenty to thirty inches during the season. All other plants in the treeless regions which have heretofore been considered as far beyond the limits of productive territory similar experiments have also attended with marked success. In no case was irrigation resorted to, the object being to test the possibility of growing trees and other plants depending only on the natural rain moisture, and exposed to all extremes of weather. At one point where these experiments were undertaken, situated over 2,000 feet above the sea level, the growing plants were seriously injured and many of them destroyed by a hail storm, but such disasters happen everywhere.

KATE FIELD, writing from London, ridicules Charles Kingsley for his sermon on the illness of the Prince of Wales. Here is one quotation from her letter:

"Canon Kingsley is quite sure that in visiting the Prince of Wales with typhoid fever 'God meant to bow our hearts as the heart of one man, and He has, I trust, I hope, I pray, done that which He meant to do.' It is very kind of the canon to hope that God has carried out His plans. 'God grant it'—the typhoid fever—'may fill us with some of that charity which . . . makes us thrust aside henceforth in dignified disgust those who sit in the seat of the scornful, the cynic and the slanderer, the ribald and the rebel.' And so it goes on, as wretched a piece of literary work as I ever listened to—illogical as I show unmanly, unworthy of an Englishman basely snobbish."

MENTION is made in an article by Thomas N. KNOX, on "Hotels," of a cheerful tribe of savages which make their home on the banks of the Amoor river. These people are very affectionate and kind-hearted, perhaps somewhat too much so. They enjoy the belief that the spirits of the dead haunt the places where the breath passes from the body. When a stranger of winning manners and gentle disposition comes among them they treat him with the greatest kindness, and are pleased to have him remain; they object to his departure, and if he manifests a desire to move on they kill him in order to keep his good and kindly spirit among them. In visiting these Amoor folks it is advisable to be ill-tempered as possible, so that they will be glad to be rid of you both in mind and spirit. We know of many persons who might go there with perfect safety.

THE Washington letter writer for the *World* is a taking a "bird's eye view" of the Presidential question. Here is the one thing certain: "Up to the present time the only fact which can be surely counted on for the next Presidential campaign is that the whole Democratic party, and a body of Republicans more or less formidable, will be opposed to Grant. Whether and how such opposition will be combined and rendered effective is not certain."

THE New York Republican State Committee has secured quarters for the New York delegation to the National Republican Convention at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. The proprietors of the hotel have placed their large and elegant ladies' parlor at the disposal of the delegation for its headquarters.

THE New York *Bulletin*, of Saturday, says: "We learn from high banking authority that certain Havana drafts upon an old Baltimore firm, amounting to about $250,000 and drawn against some 10,000 boxes of sugar, have gone under protest for non-payment, the acceptor being unable to meet his engagement thereon."

COL. T. A. SCOTT IN NEW ORLEANS.

How He is Regarded in the Crescent City—Something About His Plans.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

Col. Thomas A Scott and H. S. McComb arrived in our city on Saturday. The advent of these two distinguished railroad men, and the large interest they have taken in our Southwestern roads, very naturally excites general attention and hopefulness among our citizens, who begin to comprehend more clearly than they ever have done, the immense results to this city of well directed railroad enterprise. Upon this mainly rests the future of our city. Mr. Scott is at present the largest railroad manager in the world. His enterprise is coeval with the limits of this Republic, and hardly limited thereby. Having occupied and developed the vast resources of the Middle States, he naturally turns his attention to the great Southwest, which opens the largest and most promising field for that sort of enterprise of any other section of our country. The hope is a very general one that Mr. Scott will take in charge the great Southern Pacific, and, by its successful prosecution throw into the background the Northern routes, which pass through a far less eligible country and by a much longer route than that marked out in the South, which must start from this city and traverse the great State of Texas. Mr. McComb, who is associated with Mr. Scott, resumes his energetic labors in behalf of the Great Northern Road and its various branches. He will spare no effort or expense to place that road on the best footing as a first class railroad—worthy of its large patronage and great importance.

SOME idea of the growth and importance of our trade relations with Japan may appears from the following figures. In 1860, the trade carried on in American vessels amounted to but $193,805; in 1866, the commerce in American vessels had increased to $884,122, while the total commerce of the islands in foreign vessels was $2,348,136. In 1869, the commerce in American vessels amounted to $5,125,645, and the total commerce to $7,201,378. In this year the total tonnage of the United States entered at the five open ports of Japan was 509,098, which was nearly one-half of all the foreign tonnage at those ports. This commerce has increased quite as rapidly since 1869 as at any time before, and the prospect is that by virtue of our favorable situation we shall, if wise and prudent, control most of this valuable trade. The Japanese are particularly well disposed toward the United States, and have the conviction that our interests and designs in that quarter contemplate trade solely and are not political.

WORCESTER, Massachusetts, has an electrical house. In passing around the parlor and rubbing the feet on the carpet a person becomes highly charged with electricity; upon touching the register or any good conductor a brilliant spark of large size is developed. The gas can be readily lighted by first turning it on, and then rubbing the feet on the carpet and holding one finger near the jet. A spark often darts from the feet when passing over certain places in the floor, producing a painful sensation. When three or four persons take hold of hands and walk around they all become powerfully charged, and the one first touching a conductor would not care to repeat the experiment. What peculiar arrangement in a house is necessary to produce this phenomenon, and its influence on the health of its inmates, being constantly charged with electricity, is a question for the scientist.

THE activity of the demand for railroad equipment and material is remarkable. The Detroit *Post* states that the Michigan Car Works have purchased eighteen acres near that city, where they will put up additional buildings. They now employ five hundred hands, yet they cannot meet their demand. The *National Car Builder* remarks that "the wonderful amount of freight traffic now presented to the railways is the most astonishing feature of the late development of the business of the country. Almost every road is called upon for more service than it can perform, and all of them are increasing their facilities with greater rapidity than ever before. It seems as though the nation had awakened to a realization of the uses and benefits of railways."

OFF the coast of Ecuador, near Point Santa Elena, lie the remains of a once magnificent Spanish frigate, sent out by the Government of Spain in 1802 to collect tribute money. After collecting about $5,000,000 she was wrecked on her way to Panama, and now lies where she has lain for seventy years, in the direct track of navigation and only six hundred feet from the shore. The Spanish Government recovered from the wreck about $600,000 in the early part of the century, and in later years about $100,000 was got up by an enterprising individual. It is now proposed to make a decisive effort to recover the rest of the immense treasure sunk in the sea, and an expedition has left the California coast with that object. Hydraulic machinery of great calibre and the wonderful engines of the Pacific Coast Wrecking Company will be used.

THE way to griddle oysters is this: Heat the griddle very hot; butter it, and selecting the largest oysters, lay them all over it, letting them brown on one side, and then turning upon the other, as griddle cakes are cooked. They should be washed first from the liquor, and this must be boiled and skimmed, and turned over the oysters when served, first seasoning it with butter, salt and peper, serve on bread and cracker toast.

REFERRING to the claims set up by our Government for incidental damages, the New York *Sun* remarks: "Although the British Government has not yet said it, there is no doubt that should it allow these questions to be considered and decided there, England will let the whole treaty fall, just as we should let it fall rather than allow her to bring up the question of the right of our Government to maintain its own existence against a rebellion."

All the Year Round.

And in all parts of the world, the elements of disease are present in the air, the soil and the water, in a greater or less degree, and therefore the *Great Leveller* is ever at work to destroy the enemies of health. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is invaluable as a household medicine at all seasons and in every latitude. At no period of the year is a mild and corrective medicine more needed than toward the close of winter, when the sun and rain are beginning to break up the winter blockade, and from the softening soil arises that terrible miasma, which weighs like an incubus upon the vital machinery and depresses the animal spirits. It is then that the seeds of intermittent and remittent fevers, of rheumatism and rheumatic gout, of obstinate stomach complaints, of disorders of the liver and bowels, and a whole host of pulmonary and nervous complaints are sown.

The best, the surest way to prevent this disastrous *seeding* is to invigorate and refresh the system with a course of these Bitters. If this precaution be taken *now*, there will be no danger of the miasmatic germs taking root in the fluids and tissues of the body, and bringing forth terrible fruit in the spring. Now is the time for prevention. Remember that vigor is the only safeguard against the virus of the disease, and that Hostetter's Bitters is the purest, the safest, the most powerful and perfect invigorant ever administered, either as protective medicine or a remedy. A change of season (approaches which almost always proves more or less disastrous to persons of a week nervous organization. Brace up at once with the leading tonic of the age. Purge from the blood all morbid matter, strengthen the nerves and regulate and purify the secretions with the Vegetable Elixir, which combines the juices of the finest medicinal roots, herbs and barks, with the most wholesome of all diffusive stimulants.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Trimmings and Small Wares

Hair Switches and Plaits.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Merino Underwear.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Guipure Laces, White Laces.

RIBBONS,

ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.

At 50c, Ladies' Merino Drawers, a great bargain.
At 50c, Gent's Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
At 50c, Ladies' Gored Poplin Skirts, stamped borders.
At 90c, Ladies' Kid Gloves.
At 50c, Ladies' French Wove Corsets.

WHITE APRONS.

Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Gent's Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &C.,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
HUCK TOWELINGS,
New Patterns, Just Opened, by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

H. McCALLUM.

CARPETS.

51

FIFTH AVENUE.

SEASONABLE.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF

MATS,

JUST OPENED THIS WEEK.

Nothing repays its cost sooner in service and protection than a good

DOOR MAT,

Especially in Winter and early Spring. All imaginable styles in the greatest profusion, and at Lowest Prices.

OUR STOCK OF

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

As heretofore, the Largest in the city.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTINGS, &C.

In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C

M. WHITMORE, C. H. WOLFF, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, JOHN D. CHERRY.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

NO. 50 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,

Fishing Tackle,

SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,

NO. 88 FIFTH AVENUE.

PERFUMERY.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest English and French Perfumery, including every va riety, at the Lowest Prices.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

at ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, H. D. MILES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE UNTIL FEBRUARY 10TH,

$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.,

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY, February 10, 1872.

The week closes with a more active demand for money in local financial circles, and the general feeling of ease which prevailed during the early part of the week has given place to a sharp demand for loanable funds. The country banks have been drawing heavily and currency is very scarce, yet no corresponding abundance of exchange is reported. There is a feeling of uneasiness to be called any day by the Comptroller, which causes national banks to keep matters well in hand. The foundation for this feeling it would be hard to state, but such is the *on dit* of the knowing ones.

The rumors of war are still kept alive, chiefly to effect speculative interests in the stock market and these rumors will be doubtless liberally used by the navigators of that very uncertain sea, the stock market, to wash quotations, and carry the unsteady *short* craft to a safe and profitable *cover*.

While the clear-headed and cool thinkers deem serious trouble hardly within the probabilities, there is still sufficient in the contingencies to cause those immediately interested to prepare for a troublous future. And some of our large iron works are said to be running a double force in view of a large demand for iron in case of warlike preparations.

The Comptroller of currency in abstract of the December report gives some new and interesting tables. Among these is the aggregate of the bank reports by states and cities. We give below a table showing the condition of the banks in this State, not including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the statement of these places being given separately.

RESOURCES.	Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.
Loans and dis.	$36,043,239 39	$40,091,381 47	$13,252,778 12
Overdrafts	224,905 10	44,338 61	88,819 26
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	24,484,550 00	13,458,200 00	7,654,500 00
U. S. bds to secure deposits	857,000 00	1,960,000 00	.....
U. S. bonds and sec. on hand	1,458,950 00	2,146,100 00	183,500 00
Other stocks, bds and mort	1,344,203 69	1,647,354 33	41,456 77
Due from redeem. agents	4,374,107 26	3,278,326 20	1,824,627 97
Due from approved Nat. Banks	1,840,912 06	2,932,786 17	226,925 16
Due from State b'ks and b'kers	1,163,226 14	842,372 18	149,235 19
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,546,509 71	1,907,850 18	879,754 71
Current expenses	1,005,191 25	1,251,251 61	87,508 67
Premiums	220,005 93	234,911 87	34,444 08
Checks and other cash items	566,696 10	334,844 43	146,446 65
Exchanges for clearing house	.....	7,464,640 54	49,306 00
Bills of other Nat. banks	634,717 00	625,978 00	70,197 00
Bills of State b'ks	15,754 00	2,705 00	94 00
Fract'l currency	128,186 87	102,087 78	23,706 85
Specie	1,139,225 00	1,283,902 20	280,902 20
Legal tend. notes	4,132,283 00	5,813,254 00	1,973,778 00
Clearing house certificates	.....	1,780,000 00	.....
Three per cent. certificates	210,000 00	1,725,000 00	55,000 00
Total	$83,307,003 04	$87,350,771 01	$29,471,559 75

LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock	$26,126,125 00	$16,175,000 00	$9,000,000 00
Surplus fund	5,908,469 87	6,904,709 48	2,481,662 23
Undivided profits	1,741,447 82	3,004,757 49	1,000,000 00
Nat. bank notes outstanding	21,892,291 00	11,674,146 00	6,654,982 00
State bank notes outstanding	132,733 00	80,705 00	19,306 00
Dividends unp'd.	159,102 13	124,337 54	15,647 46
Individual deposits	25,9 3 2 4 09	41,112,655 61	9,927,397 09
U. S. deposits	44,150 21	2,376,426 15	.....
Dep. of U. S. disbursing officers	14,152 00	.....	.....
Due to National banks	1,504,104 47	5,982,859 44	919,476 47
Due to State b'ks and bankers	227,807 39	1,329,591 67	430,541 07
Notes and b. bills discounted	270,071 36	.....	226,433 23
Bills payable	47,264 47	8,500 00	.....
Total	$83,307,003 04	$87,350,771 01	$29,471,559 75

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110¾	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111¾	111¾
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
New 5s	107½	107½	107½
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼
Currency 6s	114	114	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6s of 1881	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110½
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	110¾
United States 10-40s	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
Union Pacific Railroad	91¾
Central Pacific Railroad	102½
Currency Pacifics	114

We have a sharp advance in Southern State securities and a large demand for those lowest on the list by parties who have faith that some action must ultimately be taken by those States to fund their overdue loans. South Carolina's July were especially strong, advancing from 30 to 35.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
February 10, 1872.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼
Canton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westn Union Tel	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Quicksilver	32½	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Pacific Mail	37	37	37	37	37
Adams Express	57	57	57	57	57
Wells Fargo Ex	62	62	62	62	62
American Express	63	63	64	64	64
United States Ex	49	49	49	49	49
New York Central	97½	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾
N. Y. Central scrip	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Read'g R. R.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Michigan Central	118	118	118	118	118
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	141	141	141	141	141
Cleveland & Pitts	92	92	92	92	92
Chicago & North'n	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	111	111	111	111	111
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	76	76	75¾	75¾	.....
Wabash	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Do. preferred	.....	.....	88	88	.....
Fort Wayne	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Ohio and Miss'pi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	44¾
Chicago and Alton	.....	.....	111	111	.....
Do. preferred	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
Boston, R. Y. & H. R.	.....	.....	225	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	114	.....	112½	.....	.....
Union Pacific	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾

	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Tennessee State bonds	66	66
Do. new	66	.....
South Carolina, July	65	.....
South Carolina, April	64	.....
Missouri sixes	90	.....

—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular of instructions concerning the issuing of certificates of deposit on account of patent fees, which provides that hereafter all certificates of deposit issued for patent fees shall state on their face the name and address of the person on whose behalf being sufficient, and that in case of application, improvement or object to which these amounts are to be applied. Until such information accompanies each deposit of this kind, the deposit should be refused.

—At a recent meeting of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, it was announced that the committee on additions to the stock list be requested to examine into the feasibility of establishing an additional call of *miscellaneous* securities, to be held in the Government Room, and report such plan to the Governing Committee as may in their judgment be for the best interests of the Stock Exchange. It is proposed that this miscellaneous call shall be held two or three times a week and shall be open to all kinds of uncurrent securities. The matter is now before the committee, and they will pass upon it at an early day. There are many objections made to this plan, among which is the fear that use will be made of its quotations which may give worthless securities a market standing, both for the negotiation of mines and for private sale. On the other hand, many reliable securities not now called on the regular board, but deserving such endorsement, will find a place in the market and be relieved from the manipulated ratings of interested parties.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations—closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	61½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penn'a R. R.	59
Lehigh Navigation	39½	Cambria and Amboy	126
Catawissa	46¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Oil Creek & Alley'n	42¾	Reading	56¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 10, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather is moderating, hopes are again renewed that there will be a "break up" of the ice, and navigation will ere long be resumed. The ice being heavy, should there come a sudden thaw, causing the waters to rise rapidly, it is to be feared that steamers, coal barges, and other property in and along the rivers, will be in imminent danger. The markets at the close of the week exhibited more activity than in the beginning, but cannot be called brisk. There is a change to note in prices. Flour is held firmly, the predicted further advance not having taken place. Wheat is in light supply and prices strong, with the tendency upward. Groceries continue in fair demand. Bacon and provisions quiet and steady at quotations. Eggs are scarce. Butter is in light supply, with a good demand for a prime article. Cheese, on account of light stock, is held firm at quotations. Apples are in large receipt, but prices are unchanged. Potatoes are abundant with a fair demand for prime peachblows.

Following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

FLOUR—There is a fair demand for winter eating and cooking, and we are reported sales at $4 50a5 00 ₩ bbl; fair $4 00; common $3 50a3 75; family $5 25a6 50; high grade extra soda ash, refined, 4¾a4¾c; common 4¾a4½c; potash 2¾a4½c; pearls 10¾a11c ₩ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—A prime article meets ready sale at 5½a6c ₩ gallon; inferior grades low.

BEANS—Prices quite an active demand, with sales Navy at $2 00a2 50 ₩ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull, being the season for "buckwheat cakes" there is a good demand for this flour, and a choice article commands $5 00a5 50 ₩ barrel; $2 75a4 25 ₩ cwt.

BROOM CORN—There is a limited demand, with sales at 5a6c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote fancy at $4 00; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—We have no change to note in prices; strictly prime is in light supply and may be quoted at 32a33c ₩ lb; medium to common 12a16c; grease butter 10a12c. Receipts 79 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts of green 7,000 pieces. Prices are firm and unchanged, with a moderately active demand. We give the following as the ruling figures of the market at which sales are made: Sugar-cured hams 13¾a14c; sugar-cured shoulders 8¾a9c; plain do 7¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 10c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $18; ham sausage 11c; lard in barrels 9¼c for common, 9½c kettle 10c; lard in kegs and buckets 10¾a11c; pigs feet per kegs $2 00.

CIDER—Ther is an active demand for prime cider, and we are reported sales of XXX $12 00 per bbl; large boiled sweet $11 00a12 00; extra cider $8 00a10 00.

CHEESE—The supply continues light, being only 65 boxes since our last. Prices are firm. The following are the ruling quotations: New York Goshen 16½c; Ohio 09 15a15½c; Ohio factory 14a14½c; dairy 13a13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CRANBERRIES—There is a steady demand, with sales of Sarkett's Bell berries $17 00a18 00 ₩ bbl; West Jersey, cultivated, $12 00a13 00.

CEMENT—Market quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: Beesom's Phœnix Hydraulic $6 50a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—There are few in the market, with sales at 5½a5¾c ₩ lb.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—There is an increased demand for dried fruits, though prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Dried apples, 3a3½c; peaches, brightnew halves, 9¼a10½c; old stock; 6a6½c; quarters 5a5½c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 3c; layer raisins, per box, $3 00; half box $2; Valencia do 12c; prunes 12a2c for new.

EGGS—The supply is still on the increase, though strictly fresh is rather short of the demand and is readily at 24a25c per dozen; dull at 22a23c.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 640 bbls. Mills and stores hold ample stocks and report an active home demand, with orders for shipment. Prices are very firm, and no concessions are made to effect sales. Following are the ruling rates of the market: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 60, sacks $8 30; Pan Handle, do do, bbls $8 60, sacks $7 60; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 50, sacks $7 20. This is an advance of 40a50 ₩ bbl. Other mills have advanced their choice brand in the same ratio. Store: amber $8 25 ₩ bbl; Snow Flake $7 75; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7 25; Diamond's $7 25; Gem $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 6a7 00.

FEATHERS—There is a steady demand, with sales of No 1 live geese at 67a70c to the trade; store 72a75c; mixed 40a60c, as per quality.

GRAIN—There is no change in prices, and we are reported an active demand at the following figures:

Coffee—Fancy 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; fair 24a 24½c; Java 30a31c; Laguayra 27a28c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one pound packages 30c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c; cut loaf 14c; A 13¼c; B 13c; C 12¾c; Ex C 12¾c; C 12c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¾c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10¼11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans 12a13c; fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 56c; White Honey 48c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35a40c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 55c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon sales; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—Below will be found the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past forty-eight hours:

	Wheat, sacks	Corn, sacks	Rye, sacks	Oats, sacks	Barley, sacks
Receipts	1,332	1,200	340	1,963	296

Prices for wheat continue strong though they are not quotably higher. Mills are well stocked, but continue to take all ground lots offered. We quote red winter at $1 35a1 56 and white at $1 37a1 56 ₩ bush by car load, with the usual advance for small jobbing lots. Oats—There is a good demand, and sales by car load at 49a51c, and in a jobbing way at 52a54c. Corn—Shelled is held on track at 55a56c; in store, 57c; ear, 60c ₩ bush; small jobbing lots 62a65c in a jobbing way. Rye is in limited supply and is held at 98a99c ₩ bush. Barley—There is no good demand in some time, and without mue-taking to peep into the future we give the nominal rates as follows: Spring 75a80c; fall 85a90c; Canada $1 00a1 05.

HAY—We are reported a fair demand with prices unchanged; baled hay car load $20a22 ₩ ton.

HONEY—Is quite an active demand, with sales Navy at $2 00a2 50 ₩ bush.

HOPS—Market is opening the season for "new wheat cakes" there is a good demand for this flour, and a choice article commands $5 00a5 50 ₩ barrel; $2 75a4 25 ₩ cwt.

BROOM CORN—There is a limited demand, with sales at 5a6c ₩ lb.

HONEY—Sales at 35a40c ₩ gallon.

HEMP—Dealers report a fair demand, with sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; dressed at $190a195.

HOMINY—$5 00 ₩ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in jobbing way.

LARD OIL—There is quite an active demand, with sales of No. 1 at 90c; No. 2 at 85a86c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 83a90c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $2 25; Bellefonte $2 25.

MILL FEED—There is no change in prices, with a fair demand at the following quotations: Middling $1 80 ₩ 100 lbs; second-cts $1 45a1 75; shorts $1; rye shorts $1 50; chopped rye and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 ₩ cwt.

MINCE MEAT—All good brands are held at 13c per lb.

POULTRY—There is a steady demand, with sales at the following figures: Dressed turkeys thick; chickens 15a16c; geese 10a11c; ducks 14a15c. Few live turkeys in market, and may be quoted at $1 00 at 75.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows are in demand and will readily bring 75a85c ₩ bush.

RAGS—Fair inquiry at 4a4½c ₩ lb.

ROOFING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ₩ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 75a4 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 45a50 ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Prices are unchanged, and we are reported a sale of 10,000 lbs at 8¾c ₩ lb. The ruling of the market is 8a8¼c.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c; prime do $1 00; proof rectified $1 05a1 10; spice and cora $1 05a1 06 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 10, 1872.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. C. P. Martin, Yard Master. Cattle, 295 cars: hogs 160 cars; sheep 95 cars, horses 36 cars; mules 10 cars.

Cattle.

The receipts as will be seen by the above report are lighter than last week. This is owing partly to the difficulty shippers have in getting cars. We are informed by the Yard Master that there are some 80 cars of stock on the road yet, which should have been here. The market during the first of the week was moderately active, with prices about the same as ruled last week. Toward the close the feeling was not so good, the trade ruling slower and prices a shade lower. The prospects for cattle look fully as good as at any time during the last six months. There is a better feeling among holders and feeders with the disposition to hold on to their stock. This prevents heavy runs on the market, and trade rules more even and steady than for some time. Good cattle are selling from $6 to $6 50 wholesale and at retail run as high as $7 ₩ 100 lbs. It is only on the common grades that difficulty is experienced in selling—good always readily sell at some figures. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 pound steers, $6a6 37; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50a5 75; good to prime 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers, $4 75a5 25; bull s, $2 75 to 3 50; cows, heifers and stags, $3 00 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs to-day light and in quality are principally of the grade denominated Yorkers. The market rules firm and steady on prime Philadelphia hogs, with the supply of this grade short of the demand, the Yorkers ruling as high as $5 40 good and trade rules slow and dull at prices from 50 to 75c per hundred pounds lower than at the first of the week. About one week ago there was very little difference in the price between the Yorkers and Philadelphia hogs; now the difference is almost $1 per hundred. If the offerings of prime would increase prices would decline a little. Following are current rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 25a5 35; prime $5 15a5 25; Yorkers $4 60a4 75; common $4 50.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep continue light. The market under the influence of continued light offerings and a fair demand is firm, and for anything the week past have changed but little. If anything they are a shade higher with a firm feeling ruling. Following are the rates for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $7 50a 7 75; prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 50a7; medium, 80 to 85 lbs, $5 75a6 25; common, $5a5 25; scalawags, $2 00a 2 50.

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
	SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD				
15	16,800	6 00	2	2,140	5 35
47	52,670	6 00	2	2,360	5 90
20	42,640	6 50	21	22,300	5 60
64	68,180	6 10	18	19,730	5 60
17	16,320	4 40	8	8,950	4 50
47	50,320	5 50	8	48,480	5 25
	RAILROAD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD				
12	16,000	6 12	15	18,800	5 60
1 bull	1,850	4 00	11	12,860	5 50
17	19,230	5 37	18	17,928	5 00
14	20,460	5 87	2	1,260	5 00
	HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD				
14	15,260	5 15	3	3,350	3 25
25	25,950	5 30	4	4,230	5 00
	SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD				
14	17,370	5 80	9	11,050	5 62
5	5,080	4 12	2	2,300	4 75
13	18,880	5 25	19	18,550	4 60
11	11,130	5 50	8	9,050	5 75
	HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD				
1 bull	1,000	4 50	2	2,060	6 00
1	1,290	4 00	11	11,950	5 50
2	1,660	4 60	1	on foot	5 37
1	on foot	5 00	1	1,700	5 50
15	17,200	4 25	7	6,800	4 90
24	22,500	5 21	2	2,000	5 50
14	16,070	5 55	2 bulls	2,010	2 over
3	3,130	5 00		63,800	5 60

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
	SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD				
29	8,50	5 50	47	29,300	5 40
21	22, 60	5 50	17	11,830	5 10
45	42,180	5 50	50	12,900	4 65
20	19,620	5 50	20	12,030	4 50
38	7,750	5 50	39	19,130	5 50
20	20,740	5 50	17	19,130	5 50
110	20,550	5 15	18	4,020	5 50
19	19,840	4 75	2	2,000	5 00
81	17,720	4 70	157	25,410	4 75
	RAILER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD				
28	7,300	4 75	21	12,650	4 65
61	58,410	4 75	213	45,240	4 75
21	21,870	5 50	28	15,540	4 85
12	5,060	5 45			

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 10.—The market for Scotch pig remains unchanged. There is very little inquiry, owing to the high prices ruling, but holders refuse to make concessions, and the market closes strong at $38 for Eglinton, $38a39 for Langloan, $40 for Glengarnock, $41a42 for Gartsherrie, and $42a43 for Coltness. The market for American has been quiet, caused more, however, by the small offerings than lack of demand, and prices are firm at the advance noted in our last: We quote No. 1 $41a42, and No. 2 $39a 40, with very little obtainable at those figures. Wrought iron is strong at scarce and in demand at advancing prices.—1,000 tons sold to arrive at $47 50 currency—parcels on the spot are held at $50. Nail rods are 50,000 lbs steady at former quotations. Old are in good demand, and we notice sales of 1,600 tons double headed and fishing at about $40, cash. Tire market for refined bar continues very firm at our quotations, with a disposition to still further advance prices. Sheet is very firm and charcoal is held higher, former prices paying a loss—600 bdls American 24 G. sold on private terms—number 24 and under is now held at 6¾c, 25, 26 and 27c 6¾c, and 28 7c cash. —*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

February 10—Pig iron is in active demand at very full figures. Most of the furnaces have sold ahead all they can supply for the next six months. Sales of 2,000 tons No 1 foundry at $39a40; do No 2 at $39. We quote charcoal pig at $40 for No 1; $39 for No 2; $38 for Gray Forge; $30 for mottled, and $35 for White—cash on the cars at the furnace.

Manufactured Iron—Bar meets a steady demand at $75a80 ₩ ton cash. Rails are quiet and $87 50 for refined.

Blooms—Are dull.

Scotch Pig—Tigere is none in first hands. We quote at $39a40 ₩ ton cash.

Scrap Iron—We quote No 1 wrought (ex ship) at $42a43 ₩ ton, cash.

Nails—Are selling at $4 25 ₩ keg.

Anchors and Chains—Are quiet. Sales of the present at 7½c, and the latter at 8½c ₩ lb.—*Price Current.*

New York Wool Market.

February 10.—There continues an active inquiry for all descriptions of domestic, and prices still have an upward tendency. The transactions in fleece have been limited by the small supply, and the offerings are generally held above the views of buyers' views. Pulled wool continues in active request and firm at the recent advance. California and Texas is in moderate request and steady. There has been a fair demand for all grades of foreign, but the stock is very much reduced, and transactions are comparatively restricted. At the London sales the prices realized show a decided advance, and the market here is consequently much firmer. The sales are 900 bls XX ohio fleece at 72c; 1,000 bls X and XX do, 71a¾c; 80,000 lbs super pulled Texas 56a57½c; 60,000 lbs do 55a56c; 25,000 lbs do 54a55c; 65,000 lbs scoured do 85a87c; 60,000 lbs Texas 56½c; 16,000 lbs Oregon 63c; 60,000 lbs spring Cape 48a50c; 1,200 bales Cape 42a46c; 100 do African 45a50c; 12,000 lbs Turkey 50c; 5,000 lbs Colorado 45½c.—*Commercial List.*

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market firm, but strong. The following are the sales for the week:

15,000 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, on hand.
10,000 pieces, 64x64, 8c, on hand.
25,000 pieces.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 10, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; there was more inquiry for low extra and superfine at the Southern market, but lack of transportation is considered a hindrance to any shipping movement.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No 2 spring $1 24¾; rejected $1 21; No 1 do $1 24; No 2 winter $1 30a1 30¼; No 3 do $1 26a1 27; rejected $1 21a1 22. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40¾c; rejected 37½c; ear 40c on track. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 2 at 30¾a31c; rejected 30c. Rye quiet and weak; No 1 and No 2 70½c and 71c for regular; No 2 at 68½c; No 3 do 67c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No 2 fall 88½a90c; No 3 do 85c; seller March 88½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet but a shade firmer at $17 50a17 62½ seller February, and $17 50a17 75 seller April $17 50a17 58. Lard quiet at $8 85a8 92½. Green, bulk meats dull but unchanged.

HOGS—Moderately active for upper grades at substantially previous prices; poor grades sell slowly at a shade lower prices: $4 10a4 65 for mixed common to extra light; $4 10a4 25 for medium to good, dressed in good shipping and packing demand, and the bulk of sales were made at yesterday's prices, with a moderate sale at 5c lower.

BEEF CATTLE—Market moderately active and prices a shade firmer: $4 85a5 80 for mixed common and a shade lower prices; $4 10a4 65 for mixed common to extra light; $4 10a4 25 for medium to good, dressed in good shipping and packing demand, and the bulk of sales were made at yesterday's prices, with a moderate sale at 5c lower.

BEEF CATTLE—Market moderately active and prices a shade firmer: $4 85a5 80 for mixed common to extra; 1 carload of cattle butchered cattle $5 25a5 for mixed to rather good lots.

WHISKY—Is dull.

6 P. M.—No change in wheat. Corn firmer; 40¾c bid.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Cotton active and advanced 1-16c; sales 3,000 bales; middlings 23¾c; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 2,000; exports for Liverpool 1,000 bales; stock 180,000 bales. Flour—Receipts 16,000 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls; State and Western 5c lower; common to fair extra $5 75a7 40; choice do $7 50a7 80; white wheat extra $7 90a8 00. Rye flour quiet and unchanged; superfine western and State $5 20a5 40. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 16,000 bush; sales 40,000 bush; 1c better; No 2 spring $1 30a1 31; No 1 do $1 36a1 37; winter red western $1 40a1 41; amber do $1 42a1 43; white $1 42a1 43. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 16,000 bush; sales 40,000 bush; ½c better; mixed western 57a58c; yellow 59a60c; white 60a61c. Oats—Receipts 16,000 bush; sales 40,000 bush; ½c better; mixed western 38a39c; white 40a42c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $14 75a15 00; old $13 37a 13 50; prime $11 50a12 00. Lard dull and heavy; steam $8 12a8 25; kettle 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 10.—There is an active demand for textile goods at enhanced prices. We quote: Adriatic 9-4 sheetings at 16c; Appleton A and Indian Head 10-4 sheetings at 19c; 7-8 cot 14c, 15c, 16, 18, 20c, and double weight 14¾a15c, which is better being the established 7-8 width; Bright Star, 40 inch, 15c; Broadway, 11¾c; Augusta 9c; do A, 27-inch, 19c; do 36-inch 15c; Amoskeag 9c; do A, 27-inch, 18c; do 36-inch 15c; Amoskeag ticks, 20c; Conestoga do 61¾c; 30,000 A California do 58a59c; 65,000 lbs assorted do 57½c; 60,000 lbs Texas 56½c; 16,000 lbs Oregon 63c; 60,000 lbs spring Cape 48a50c; 1,200 bales Cape 42a46c; 100 do African 45a50c; 12,000 lbs Turkey 50c; 5,000 lbs Colorado 45½c.—*Commercial List.*

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 10.—Tobacco—sales consist of light grades still; receipts small. Bagging firm; held at 15a16c for round lots of hemp and flax. Cotton steady; middling 22¾c. Flour firm; with active demand; sales 1,000 bbls assorted grades extra family $6 75. Wheat steady. Corn active; sales 1,000 bushels at 60c. Oats selling at 40c. Provisions firm at 12c. Rye quiet and firm at 95c. Provisions active; pork $18 50; bacon shoulders 8c; sides clear 12c; clear ribbed 12½c; sugar cured 13c; do plain 11a11½c. Lard 9a10c. Whisky quiet at 87c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—Cotton steady; middling 23c. Flour and grain unchanged. Groceries and oils steady. Eggs drooping at 18c. Mess pork quiet and weak at $17 25. Lard quiet and weak at 8¾a9c. Bulk meat dull but firmly held at 5a6¾a 6¾c. Bacon dull at 6¾a7¾a8c. Hogs firm at $4 40 a5 00. Whisky firm at 87c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake 28¾a28¾c, cash. Iron—Scotch pig strong at $35a42; American firm at $39 a42 for refined English; bar iron at 4c for refined, $5a5½c; sheet iron 5½c; nail rods 5c. Steel steady; cut $4 75; clinch $6 25a5 75; horse shoe 10a 10½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 white Michigan $1

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, February 11.—It is probable the Radicals will refuse to vote in the forthcoming elections for the Cortes.

PARIS, February 11.—Elections to fill vacant seats in the Assembly have commenced in the provinces. In Corsica, where trouble was apprehended, voting is going on quietly.

There is much agitation in Rome and other cities against the proposal made in the Assembly to tax commercial transactions. Petitions were presented in the Assembly from Naples mainly in favor of the taxation of raw materials.

M. Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a deputation who waited upon him with the purpose of securing the aid of the Government in the voluntary movement to relieve France of German occupation, replied that the Government could not officially give its concurrence because the Germans, fearing anticipatory payment might indicate an intention on the part of the French to take their revenge, would insist on occupying six departments for the stipulated time.

ROME, February 11.—The Mazzinians made a public demonstration to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of the Roman Republic in 1849. The proceedings were orderly, and no attempt to interfere with them was made by the authorities.

FANATICISM.

Frightful Outrage in one of the Argentine States—Fanatics Massacre Thirty-six Foreigners.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The South American mail steamer has arrived with dates from Rio Janeiro to January 22d. The distinguished Brazilian statesman, Viscount Itaborahy, is dead. A recent outbreak of fanaticism in the town of Jandil, in the Argentine States, resulted in a frightful massacre. The Janchos, excited to frenzy by a man named Salume, made a sudden attack on the foreigners. The latter, taken by surprise, were unable to defend themselves, and before the authorities could stop the slaughter, thirty-six were killed. The assasins were then attacked by the troops; they fled, but were pursued and sixteen shot and twenty-four taken prisoners.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 11, 1872.

DOINGS OF THE DAY.

A protest has been made to the Board of Audit against the payment of a claim amounting to $285,000 for brass meters, on the alleged grounds that there was fraud in the contract and the poisonous qualities of the material.

The Blossom Club is embarrassed by the fact that $7,000 to $8,000 of its funds are in the Bowling Green Savings Bank. The late treasurer of the club, however, promises to make good the deficiency within two weeks.

A large number of enthusiastic Germans celebrated to-night, the anniversary of the first compulsory payment by the city of Paris to the German army at Versailles.

An Irish woman named Mary Holland killed her landlord, John Klumpf, at No. 504 East Seventeenth street, last evening, in a dispute over his regulations concerning chopping wood, by striking him on the head with a hatchet. She was arrested and claims that the landlord first seized her by the hair dragging her some distance.

John Henry, a bar-tender, was fatally shot last night in a lager beer saloon, on Sixth avenue by Charles Gaynor, who was arrested, with his accomplice, Thomas Bennett, who drew a revolver upon George Henry, the proprietor of the establishment.

The wife of Chancellor Zabriskie, of New Jersey, died yesterday.

The Hudson county, New Jersey, grand jury have indicted three Inspectors of Election for signing a false certificate by which Dennis Reardon, Republican, was declared chosen to the Legislature.

The people of Paterson, N. J., are calling on Mayor Tuttle to resign on account of alleged complicity in frauds on the Treasury.

Conkling, the defaulting Treasurer of the Market Savings Bank, left Toronto last Monday for Montreal, Halifax and South America.

A son and daughter of Mrs. Thomas, aged twenty-one and twelve, perished in the fire in the First ward of Scranton, Pa., yesterday. The family were recently from Wales.

The Governor of Virginia commuted the sentence of Woods Ruffin, a negro, who was to have been hanged on Friday, for the murder of Lewis Schwartz, to life imprisonment.

A mass meeting of silk weavers last evening agreed to memorialize Congress against the reduction of the tariff on imported silk goods.

The Sub-Committee made a report to the Committee of Seventy, showing a vast increase in the last few years in the legal expenses of the city in opening streets, &c., and recommending immediate legislative action to reform a system so liable to abuse.

Ira L. Bady was robbed in a Fourth avenue car, last evening, of papers valued at $5,000, and $100 in money.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 11.—A series of financial bills have been introduced in the Legislature, declaring valid all State bonds of South Carolina included in the Treasurer's report of October 31, 1871, and pledging anew the faith and credit of the State for their redemption, providing for the immediate registry of all such bonds in New York or Columbia, and prohibiting any further issue of bonds for any purpose whatever, unless two-thirds of the qualified two-thirds vote of the people of the State also, to adjust and liquidate all loans heretofore effected for the State by the financial agent in New York. It is expected the passage of these measures will complete the work of the session. A most stringent enactment has passed the Senate and is pending in the House, enforcing the collection within ninety days of the taxes, amounting to $1,100,000, and a new tax of $4,000,000 is to be levied to pay interest on the State debt.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, February 10, 1871, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Alabama will probably move east and then northeastward, with increasing southeast winds and rain by Monday morning from Florida to North Carolina; falling barometer and threatening weather extend over the Middle and Eastern States, with rain in Western Pennsylvania and New York; the small area of rising barometer extend Monday eastward over Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, followed by falling barometer, southerly winds and threatening weather to the westward of those; brisk northwest winds will probably prevail from Northern Florida westward, and southeast winds from South Carolina westward; otherwise dangerous winds are not anticipated for Sunday night.

Supplies for Snow Bound Trains on the Union Pacific.

SALT LAKE, February 11.—Urgent dispatches were received this morning to forward provisions immediately to the nearest point of the blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad. The merchants generally at once set to work and by 2 P. M. trains were started with supplies. The latest accounts to-night state that the snow bound trains are at Separation, having made fourteen miles since Friday morning. They hope to dig out in four days. There is said to be much sickness and suffering among the passengers. The distance from Separation to Ogden is three hundred and ten miles. It is snowing here to-day and there was a heavy storm this afternoon.

Natural Gas Well Takes Fire.

ERIE, PA., February 11.—Yesterday the tools at the gas well being bored for the County Infirmary struck a tremendous vein of gas, which took fire and burned Mr. William Bell very badly and perhaps fatally. The derrick and engine house were burned and the flames at the well have not been extinguished.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia for the week were 183.

The Methodist church in Kingston, Pa., was burned Saturday. Loss $5,000 above the insurance.

Mrs. Patrick Gormly, a much respected lady of sixty-five years, residing in Columbus, Ohio, fell down stairs on Saturday, and died in three hours afterward from injuries received.

There was almost a panic in stocks at San Francisco yesterday, the fall extending through nearly the whole list.

The Central Christian Church at Cincinnati, erected at a cost of $140,000, was dedicated yesterday. It will seat comfortably over 2,000 persons, and is claimed to be one of the most capacious church edifices in the country.

Rev. John Seyes, D. D., died at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, on Sunday night last. His age was seventy-five. He was for many years resident minister at Tiberia, also missionary in West Africa, and made ten voyages between the United States and that country prior to his final return in 1870.

The Governor of Michigan has convened the Legislature in extra session to re-apportion the State in nine Congressional districts.

There were thirty-five deaths from small-pox in Cincinnati last week.

The Falls City spice mills, in St. Louis, caught fire yesterday, resulting in a loss of about $8,000 in stock and damage to building.

It is stated that the London *Tablet* announced, on the very morning of his death, that Archbishop Spalding was to be made a Cardinal.

The Ohio River Improvement Convention, to be held at Cincinnati on the 20th, promises to be largely attended.

Minister De Long explains that the visit to Brigham Young was not intended; that he and the Japanese Embassy were under the escort of the Salt Lake City authorities, and had not thought of calling on the Mormon chief, or paying him any attention beyond what might be proper to a private citizen.

STATE POLITICS.

Concerning the appointment of delegates to the National Republican Convention by our State Convention, the Meadville *Republican* says: "We confess it would be better if we could have some system of appointing these delegates endorsed by the people, that we might be uniform in our action in the matter. We do not, however, apprehend any difficulty in the present instance, nor do we suppose that the committee intend to usurp any of the prerogatives of their constituents."

R. B. Brown, editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, has been chosen Senatorial delegate, and Wm. M. Abrams Representative delegate to represent Clarion county in the next Democratic State Convention. The county meeting declared in favor of Gen. Cass for Governor, and Hancock and Hendricks, or *vice versa*, for President and Vice President.

The Greenville *Argus* supports Gen. Harry White for Governor.

The Butler county Republicans will meet on *Saturday* next, to fix the time for holding the county convention for the nomination of delegates to the State and National conventions.

The *Miltonian* urges the Hon. John B. Packer to permit his friends to bring his name before the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Governor, and says: "We know that he has heretofore refused the use of his name in this connection, but trust he will consent to accept the services of his friends in introducing his name to the State Convention. And should he receive the nomination, we predict for him an election by a majority such as has not been given in Pennsylvania since the exciting elections during the existence of the rebellion."

The Lawrence county Republican Committee meets to-day, and the New Castle *Journal* reads them this lesson as to the appointment of delegates: "To us it appears eminently proper that the Republicans of this county, and of all others, should be consulted; at least an opportunity afforded them of consulting together, and to give instructions to their delegates to the April nominating convention, as to their choice of the distinguished gentlemen whose names may be presented to the convention as candidates to fill the very important and responsible offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, if they are to be expected to aid in electing them."

THE story which came from Canada the other day relative to a secret treaty between England and Canada to bring about the independence of the latter, which created quite a little flutter at first, turns out to have been a full-fledged canard. At least the report is stoutly denied by prominent officials of the Dominion, who assert that they know nothing whatever about it. The rumor appears to have originated in the maritime provinces, where quite an unfriendly sentiment alike toward the Dominion and the Mother Country exists, and where there is also a considerable tendency toward annexation to this country. Independence being the first step toward the consummation of that event, it is not unlikely that the story was started as a sort of feeler to ascertain the character of popular Canadian opinion on the matter, in view of the little hitch between the United States and Great Britain.

BLAIR COUTNY ITEMS.

Engineers are laying out a railroad from Hollidaysburg to Frankstown, to be built as soon as spring opens.

A narrow gauge from Hollidaysburg to Bedford is talked of, and a charter asked for.

John Brotherline is on the track for nomination for Congress.

Gaysport is to have water works.

No trouble is experienced in finding ice one foot thick.

Altoona will soon be supplied abundantly with the delicious water that delights every wayfarer who stops at the Logan House.

The Frankstown furnace is to be resuscitated.

The small-pox excitement has passed over.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 11, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	1	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	0	1	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	0	3	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	0	5	0	8
New Orleans, La.	0	8	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	—	—	—	—
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	—	—	—	—
St. Paul, Minn.	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	2	0	7

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Collision in the Lower Mississippi—Steamer Sabine Sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—The steamer Sabine, from Ouachita river, with sixteen hundred bales of cotton, came in with the steamer Richmond on Twelve Mile Point early this morning. The Sabine sunk in a few moments. The Richmond was considerably damaged but rendered all the assistance possible, taking all the passengers and some three hundred bales of cotton off the Sabine. The steamer will probably prove a total loss. The Richmond was so badly damaged that she had to return to this city for repairs. The Hughes Howard, with the Ducal party is at Carrolton. She will come down to the city at nine to-morrow.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—The ice has not moved to-day, though it has been slowly weakening under the moderate temperature and occasional sight showers. There will probably be no break up to-night. The river is slowly rising. Cloudy and threatening this evening.

A dispatch from Columbus, Kentucky, received last night, states that the Bodman was out of the gorge of ice. The Robert Mitchell was backing in the direction of Nick Longworth and was within fifty yards when night arrived.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 11.—River rising: three feet eight inches in canal. Mild, cloudy and foggy; mercury ranged from 45 to 58. The gorges are breaking rapidly. Several boats are ready to leave southward as soon as the way opens.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 11.—Cloudy with light showers; mercury 50 at 2 P. M. The river has risen fifteen inches and full of floating ice since 4 P. M. Navigation will be resumed to-morrow after a suspension of fourteen days.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 11.—Arrived—Great Republic, from Columbus, 2 P. M.; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Indiana, New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Charles B. Church, New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Capitol City, New Orleans, 8 P. M. Departed—Katie P. Kountz, New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, Memphis, 2 P. M. The gorge above Columbus began to give way at six this morning and by noon the channel was sufficiently clear to permit the passage of boats. All escaped without injury. The river has fallen sixteen inches. Light rain this forenoon. Clear at night; thermometer 44.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 11.—No change in the river here. The gorge still holds fast. It is being more and more broken in the harbor daily, however, and transit facilities were used. Weather clear and mild. A dispatch from Belmont to the *Democrat* says the gorge there commenced moving about four o'clock this morning and soon after ran out. Nick Longworth was able to round to and took position in a bend until the ice passed, when she started South. All the other boats got out uninjured. The Great Republic left for Cairo. The transfer boat St. Louis was crowded on shore but was relieved unharmed. All the boats at Belmont had left except the Dexter and Emilie Lafarge. The latter has broken a shaft, which will be shipped to St. Louis for repairs.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 11.—Cloudy and warm; heavy rain this morning; river rising. Arrived—R. F. Wait, New Madrid. Departed—John Kilgour, Cairo. The Bodman got out of the gorge at Columbus last night and the transfer steamer Illinois this morning. The latter is trying to get the Longworth out. It is believed the gorge will break to night.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 11.—Down—Latonia, ten last night. Up—Bertrand, one last night; up to-day, Argosy and barges, 6 A. M. Cool and raining. River falling.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 10.—Flour—Extra, ten last night, $7 50@$8 50. Wheat—No 1 Spring, 96c; No 2 Spring, 93c. Oats steady; No 2 32½c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40½c. Rye nominal; No 1 71½c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 85½c. Hogs firm at $4 90@$5 30. Mess pork $19 25.

CITY MATTERS

A Good Move.

The congregation at the First Presbyterian Church was no little surprised at the increase in the choir at that place of worship, yesterday. Nor was the surprise greater than the general manifestations of delight that were visible on every face in the church. The choir heretofore consisted of a single quartette, who, as a general thing, have had the pleasure of singing, not only the anthems, but the hymns, all to themselves, the members of the congregation who could sing, seldom manifesting a disposition to contribute the assistance possible, taking all the passengers and some three hundred bales of cotton off the Sabine. The steamer will probably prove a total loss. The Richmond was so badly damaged that she had to return to this city for repairs. The Hughes Howard, with the Ducal party is at Carrolton. She will come down to the city at nine to-morrow.

Rows on the South Side.

The South Side was prolific of rows on Saturday night, the borough of St. Clair being the principal theater of events. Here a half dozen young rowdies entered the saloon of Mr. Hoss, and demanded drink. He refused to accommodate them, seeing they were under the influence of liquor, when a fight ensued. They were ejected from the house and at once rid-dled it with stones, breaking nearly all the windows.

From this house they proceeded to the tavern of Peter Halzer in the same borough. Here a number of Polanders and their wives are in the habit of assembling on Saturday night for general enjoyment. The rowdies entered and insisted on joining in a dance which was then in progress. This privilege was refused them and they then began to insult the women present. The Polanders asked them to desist but they refused, and commenced to break the tables and chairs, when the cry of police caused them to desist. They then ran out, stoned the house and fled.

Mr. Holtzer made informations yesterday against John Dengler, Joseph Young, John Walters, Albert Lanze, Lenhardt Mower and Wm. Nair. Four of the rioters have been arressed and warrnnts are out for the others. The defendants will doubtless be put through when they come up for a hearing before Justice Rauber.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, February 11, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of bar'r	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Pressure.	Weather. Force approx.	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.89	06	29	14	E.	3	.02	B	3
Cairo	29.84	04	49	07	S.	10	.50	C	3
Chicago, Ill.	30.00	03	28	9	S. E.	3	.04	B	1
Cincinnati, O.	30.01	04	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland, O.	29.93	07	40	—	E.	3	.02	B	3
Davenport, Iowa	30.02	03	33	4	W.	1	.01	B	1
Detroit, Mich.	29.98	05	31	4	W.	1	.01	B	1
Louisville, Ky.	29.89	05	41	5	N.W.	—	—	B	1
Memphis, Tenn.	29.87	13	47	3	N.	5	.12	B	3
Nashville, Tenn.	29.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, La.	29.92	19	64	07	W.	18	1.62	C	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.01	06	42	—	—	—	—	A	3
Shreveport, La.	29.92	05	49	7	W.	2	.02	B	1
St. Louis, Mo.	29.99	02	38	8	N.	—	—	B	1
St. Paul, Minn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg	29.92	10	51	7	W.	10	.50	C	3

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

In the columns noting changes in the barometer and thermometer the minus sign only is used.

THE EQUALIZATION MEASURE.

Tax-payers of the Thirteenth Ward in Session—A Spirited Meeting on Saturday Night—Mr. McCarthy's Proposed Act of Assembly Discussed—Opposition to Unequal Taxation—Resolutions, &c.

On Saturday night a representation of the tax-payers of the Thirteenth ward met in the school house pursuant to the following call:

TAX-PAYERS, ATTENTION,

There will be a meeting of all the tax-payers of the Thirteenth ward on Saturday evening, February 10, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, at the Minersville school house, to take action in regard to the assessments. Let us have equality without regard to purse or party. Let us all turn out and talk together on a matter of the utmost importance to every tax-payer in the ward. We want to know who are the favored few. Strike while the iron is hot.

POOR TAX-PAYERS.

Some trouble was met in gaining an entrance to the room where the meeting was to be held, the school directors not having notified the janitor of the occasion. Once the citizens gained admission, an organization was effected by calling Mr. William M. Gormley to the chair, and Mr. Newman to the position of secretary.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Gormley, who read the call for the meeting, and then asked for an expression of the citizens present upon the matter.

Mr. McCutcheon moved for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, and Messrs. Atkinson, Birch and Delcour were appointed.

On motion of Mr. McCutcheon, Mr. W. C. McCarthy, who was present, was invited to address the meeting.

Mr. E. Ewalt was of opinion that the Thirteenth ward could attend to its own affairs.

The President decided that the voice of the meeting was to hear Mr. McCarthy, and after repeated calls Mr. McCarthy approached and remarked: I agree with Mr. Ewalt that the Thirteenth ward is able to attend to its own business, but if any explanation of the subject and matter is needed I am here to give it on application, but have no desire to intrude. I have a right to come to this ward at a public meeting, or any other ward; it is my business as a Select Councilman to know the feelings of the people on this measure.

The chair then explained that Mr. McC. was not here as an intruder, and invited him to explain the object of his proposed equalization scheme.

Mr. McCarthy resumed—In order to understand the purposes of the bill, we must go back and see what led to it. In the first place, Pittsburgh is paying interest on her debt of $240,000; you have also contracted a debt of $100,000, for which you must pay 6 per cent. interest. The city councils have also ordered the erection of a water works which will cost $3,000,000, probably $5,000,000. This at seven per cent. interest will give us a total of $350,000 interest to be met in the next few years. This being so, I now feel it my duty to make that debt fall as equally and fairly on the tax-payers as possible. The council now are aware is very unequal. The assessment ranges from one and a half to forty per cent. of the actual valuation. Some people are paying more and some less than they are entitled to. It is simply a cry for even handed justice. The man who pays on forty per cent. valuation is robbed, while he who pays on twenty-one on a half per cent. is favored. We want to give Councils the power to alter and revise assessments. In this matter we should do it all in the hands of the tax commissioners. When I think I am taxed too high all I have to do is to down to Mr. McCreery and say:

"Billy, look here, I owe you forty, and feel like having, say $10,000 knocked off the valuation."

Billy thinks McCarthy a good fellow, and brings it before the Commissioners, who do so. That is only one of the evils of the present law; take the certificate down to Tom Phelps, and it don't matter whether he thinks McCarthy is a good fellow or not, he is forced to take it off for all the city taxes. The City Assessor has nothing to say in the matter; the County Commissioners do the city work pretty much as they please. The law, with the Ducal party is at Carrolton. She will come down to the city at nine to-morrow.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCarthy's address the Committee presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The present assessed valuations throughout the city for tax purposes are altogether unequal, unjust and illegal, discriminating in favor of the owners of large estates and speculators, against the small property owners; and,

WHEREAS, There is now pending in Select Council a bill which will regulate the assessed valuation of real estate, and will be a step for the equal and just valuation of all property according to its actual value, making the burden of taxation equitable among all classes of taxpayers; therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of the bill now pending in Select Councils, whereby all assessments which are found to be unjust for city tax levy shall be made proportionately equal, and in justice to the vast majority who are now bearing the enormous burden imposed upon them by the present unjust system, we call upon the City Council to pass the same; and,

Resolved, That our representatives in both branches of City Council be respectfully instructed to support and vote for this act; and,

Resolved, That we are opposed to any attempted violation of the sacred compact now existing, there is now levied a two-third rate of assessed taxes in the "new districts," and we regard any proposition for the illegal, unjust, unfair and dishonest, unwarranted repudiation of the compact made before we were forced into the "consolidated city;" and,

Resolved, That we demand the enforcement of the Act regulating "tax assessments" by the "County Commissioners" so that the rich man shall pay proportionately as much as the poor, we want equality regardless of purse or poverty; and,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to respectfully inform our representatives in Councils of the action of this meeting.

Mr. Atkinson then took the floor, and said that he was sorry to learn that some of the school directors were opposed to the meeting being held in the school house. The matter to be discussed was an important one. He continued. We have up here the hill-side property held on speculation in the ward by three members of the Select Council, set down in the books at one-fifty-eighth of its value, while those who have lots of poor men in the same location were set down at one-seventh of their true value. These lots run twenty-one lots the rear are worth from $600 to $700, and are assessed at $120 per acre. Twenty-one times seventy-five would give $1,575 per acre, instead of $120. This is wrong, unequal and altogether unjust. The Assessor is sworn to assess equally, as shall be proven by act of Assembly. The speaker then read section 8 of the act of July 27, 1841, governing Assessors (under oath to assess property at its full valuation). While the poor man ought to pay $225 on his lot, the rich man ought to pay the proportion on his acre of twenty-one lots. This is nothing but justice. This system exists all over the ward. The speaker then exhibited a schedule of the value of an assessment made on property in the ward. One man had property worth from six to eight thousand dollars per acre, is assessed at from $120 to $150 per acre, another owns a house worth $100,000, assessed at $2,000, and so on to the end.

Mr. McCarthy again took the floor, and explained that the bill did not contemplate the repeal of the 19th section, calling for two-thirds cluase. Any attempt to repeal that, he held, would be unfair and dishonorable.

Mr. Bowers was then called on, and said those in power were but our servants—the people were the sovereigns. All that the people want is equality, in practice as well as in theory. Councils were wrong, in their undue haste, but keep pace with the other wards, where the ball of tax reform was rolling on.

Mr. W. R. Ford was the next speaker. Personally, he was content under the taxes of the Thirteenth ward, except as to the principle. The taxes were grossly unjust as at present levied, and there must be an equalization. It is not the fault of the law, but the fault of the men who enforce the law. The remedy was in the hands of the people, and it would be their fault if the ills were not cured.

Mr. Alexander McIlwaine was called out, and said: I came here to listen rather than to speak, but there is one misapprehension about which I have a word to say. One of the previous speakers referred to the danger of this ward being too fast in this matter. He remarked that there need be no alarm about that as there will be meetings in each ward to further the object, and to operate in Councils and through them in the Legislature to make the needful change, if any change be required.

Mr. Birch made some scattering remarks about taxes and other things.

Mr. G. Ewart moved that a committe of three from each ward, constituting a committee of seventy, be appointed to examine into all the affairs of the city.

Several citizens seconded the motion.

The Chair remarked that this was a pretty big contract they were about to undertake, and was about to put the motion, when a motion to lay the "Committee of Seventy" motion on the table was made.

The last motion was then put and carried, several members dissenting.

After a discussion as to the refusal of the school directors to give the use of the room for the meeting, it was developed that they had never been requested so to do.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Ford, Waughter and Belfore as a committee, in accordance with the resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

The movements of the miserable Minnie Moore have been noted from time to time, for several months past. When she plead guilty to the larceny of the jewelry and wearing apparel from Capt. Elliott, and gave bail for sentence, it was supposed she would either appear for sentence, or finally disappear. She did neither. She forfeited her bail, and went to the "Good Shepherd" in Philadelphia. The physician of the "Good Shepherd," so Minnie says, advised her that the atmosphere of the Smoky City was better for her health, and so she came back and landed in the lock-up. Saturday morning when the Mayor was deliberating as to what he should do with her Officer Dressler appeared with a process from court, and she was at once sentenced to two years and three months in the penitentiary.

A young man named Harry O'Neal, charged with a criminal offense on oath of Miss Ellen Moss, was to have a hearing before the court, but it being announced that the parties had agreed to settle the suit by a marriage, the services of Alderman Butler were called, and the ceremony was duly performed.

John Long, convicted of assault and battery upon Wm. McCue, was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

After disposing of routine business, the following trial list was made out:

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

117. Harriet Vankirk vs. J. P. Johnson.
137. C. Greche vs. J. H. Gray.
167. Frazer & Co. vs. Lydia Barnhill.
170. Bryar vs. Blondin et al.
176. Hoffman & Hale vs. Eckert et al.
177. Meinhart vs. Hingst.
178. Crawford vs. McClock.
179. Huckestein vs. Lucas.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Following was the business of special interest transacted in this Court Saturday.

An application was filed for a charter for the Armenia Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh. The usual preliminary order was issued.

Mrs. Ann F. Nofmiester presented a petition setting forth that her husband, John Nofmeister, was insane, and asking that a committee be appointed to take charge of his estate. The case was fixed for a hearing on the 4th of March, and in the meantime notice was ordered to be served on the alleged lunatic and his daughter, Sophia Kreuger.

The case of Alderman R. H. Kerr, who is charged with violating an act of Assembly in residing outside of the district in which he was elected an Alderman, was argued before the Court. The act of February 22d, 1802, says "no Justice of the Peace shall act as such, unless he shall reside within the limits of the district for which he was commissioned." Mr. Kerr was commissioned for the Ninth ward, Allegheny, and lives in Mt. Oliver township. On the other hand, there is an act of June 21, 1839, which provides that aldermen and justices of the peace, "during their continuance in office, shall respectively keep their offices in the ward, borough or township for which they shall have been elected." It is contended by the prosecution that under the act of 1802 the defendant has no right to hold office while he lives outside the district, while the defendat alleges that under the act of 1839 he is only required to keep his office in the ward in which he was elected. Judge Sterrett took the papers and announced that he would render a decision next Saturday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

2. O Hara School District vs. Mackrell.
5. Hiltz vs. McCombs.
10. Hardwig vs. Crown.
13. Shaffer & Hoff vs. Hope Pet. Co.
14. Miller vs. Frith.
16. Dilworth vs. Kirk.
18. Clark vs. Cain.
20. Pratt vs. Hatch et al.
28. Stout vs. Henderson, gar.
31. Weise and wife vs. H. Williams & Co.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Saturday morning an argument was heard by Judge McCandless, in chambers, on the motion made to set aside the assignee's sale of David H. Rial, of Westmoreland county, who is in bankrupt. John H. Bailey, Esq., argued in favor of the motion, and Gen. H. D. Foster and H. Marchand, Esq., of Greensburg, in opposition. After the argument Judge McCandless declined to confirm the sale and ordered it to be set aside.

The Court will meet this morning, when the criminal cases will be called for trial. It is hoped that District Attorney Swoope will be able to attend.

BURNED TO A CRISP.

An Old Woman of Eighty-five Falls into the Fire while Drunk and is Burned to Death—A Heart-Sickening Sight.

Last evening about eight o'clock, a sad discovery was made in the basement room of the tenement No. 18 Twentieth street. The upper part of the house is occupied by a German carpenter named John Frenke, who sub-let the basement, a miserable room about fifteen feet under ground, to a poor German woman named Annie Loppert, but better known in the vicinity as "Old Aunty." The latter had supported herself by taking in washing. Between seven and eight last evening her reputed husband, who is employed at the Black Diamond Works in a minor position, called at the cellar for the purpose of leaving some clothes which he desired to be washed, and as had been his custom to give her a little money. He knocked at the door of her apartment several times, but received no answer. He then visited the upper portion of the house and asked Mr. Frenke what had become of "Old Aunty." Mr. Frenke had not seen her in her room, as she never went out much on Sundays. The two then went down stairs, and with an ax opened a window which was in the upper portion of the door.

Through this one of the men crawled, and the door, which was fastened with a nail, was opened. Right on the hearth-stone they discovered the charred remains of "old Aunty" in a sitting position near a table, and not a great distance from the fire place. The head was burned to a crisp, and the body in the fire was so bent downward as to hide the face from view. On the head was left a little piece of a night cap, while a few gray hairs which had escaped the flames were curled over the blackened forehead. On one of deceased's knees there was a little piece of her nightclothes which had been burned off. The corpse presented a most sickening appearance, while the surroundings lent to the scene an air of desolation, want and misery such as few would believe existed in the city. On a table near the bed stood a candle-stick, in which was a piece of charred pine wood, which had evidently furnished light for the unfortunate woman to undress by. A more wretched, miserable abode for a human being than this is unfair, cannot be imagined.

From the neighbors it is learned that the deceased was about eighty-five years of age, that she was addicted to drink, and that she had been set up by Mrs. Hemelly, on Saturday, in an intoxicated condition. The grim picture presented last night tells the rest.

It is supposed that the deceased, while under the influence of liquor, had crept toward the fire for the purpose of warming herself, and that she had fallen therein with the result noted.

The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

CHILD SMOTHERED.

A Sad Affair at Homewood.

On Saturday Coroner West held an inquest on the remains of a babe found dead in its parents house at Homewood Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The child was about six weeks old, and the son of John Curran. The testimony was to the effect that the father had gone to bed about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The mother had been up all night with the child which had been sick, so they put the babe on the bed with her husband and lay down beside it herself. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Curran, a neighbor called at the house and asked how the baby was. Mrs. Curran lifted it from the bed when, to her astonishment, the infant was found to be a corpse. Dr. Perchment examined the body and gave it as his opinion that the child had been smothered to death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

Breach of the Marriage Contract.

The first case on the District Court trial list for this morning is that of Harriet Van Kirk vs. Josiah P. Johnston, being an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The parties reside in the vicinity of McKeesport, and belong to good families. The lady alleges that the defendant, on the first of February, 1871, entered into a promise of marriage with her, to be consummated on the 29th of the same month, and that she, relying upon the promise, made the necessary arrangements, and incurred the expenses incident to such an occasion. It is further alleged that the defendant, when requested to fulfill his promise, refused to do so. The plaintiff waited until the 7th of March, when, this promise not having been kept, and the defendant still refusing, she entered suit against him, claiming damages in the sum of $25,000. The defendant denies the contract. Over one hundred witnesses have been summoned, and more than half of these are for the plaintiff.

A Good Haul.

Mayor Blackmore is certainly dealing out considerable law this term. Yesterday morning he had no less than sixty common cases before him, the result of Saturday night's spreeing. Of the entire number nineteen were committed for long and short periods to jail; one man was discharged, and forty paid fines. The latter replenished His Honor's private purse to the amount of $80—not a bad bit of business for Sunday morning.

In a Fix.

A man named James Padden was placed in the lock-up on Saturday night on a charge of disorderly conduct. To-day, it is probable an information will be made against him for the larceny of two watches and three hundred dollars in currency from the Morgan House. It is alleged that Padden was stopping at this house, occupying a room in company with a fellow boarder. Padden disappeared and so did the valuables. More developments to-day.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, the distinguished minister of Chicago, has telegraphed to the Lecture Committee that he will be able to fill his engagement here on next Wednesday evening. His subject is "From the Fire to February."

FOR Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever of other sickness it has no equal. MW

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Sothern closed his very successful engagement on Saturday evening to a large audience. We hope when he returns that he will give us something new. "Our American Cousin" would not have proved sufficiently attractive to fill the house for another week.

This evening the sensation drama of "After Dark, or London by Night," will be produced. It will have all the necessary auxiliaries of scenery and machinery, Mr. Palmer having procured a number of new scenes for it. The play will be cast to the full strength of Mr. Elsler's company, the manager taking the *role* of *Old Tom*. "After Dark" will hold the stage for the next three nights.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and Mr. Drayton concluded their short season at this theater Saturday night, when there was a fair attendance. At the matinee, however, the house was crowded, ladies being largely in the majority. We are sorry to have to put it on record that Mrs. Bernard did not meet with the recognition she so eminently deserved; but we believe she will have greater success on her next visit to Pittsburgh.

This evening those old time favorites, Mr. and Mrs. Florence, will renew their acquaintance with our amusement-seekers, after a long absence. They come with a novelty in the shape of a new and really meritorious Irish drama, "Eileen Oge," by Edmund Falconer, domestic in its character but with a slight dash of the sensational—just enough, however, to make it thrilling. The situations are striking, the dialogue sparkles with Irish wit, and each act closes with a beautiful tableau. Mr. Hoyt, the scenic artist, has been for some time engaged on new scenery for the piece, and no pains will be spared to present it properly. The mere announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Florence were to perform has heretofore been sufficient to cram our largest theater, therefore those who desire seats should secure them in advance.

Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims has secured a great many novelties for his patrons this week, chief among which may be mentioned the Egyptian jugglers, Hassan, Anak and Selim, face of the "Black Crook" troupe at Niblo's, New York. The Freeman Sisters, Lew and Frank Collins, Char